TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Partly cloudy, occasional rain. Temp. 43-37 (7-2). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 50-37 (10-2). LONDON: Partly cloudy, with showers. Temp. 46-39 (8-4). Tomorrow showers. Yesterday's temp. 45-37 (7-3). CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: Partly cloudy. Temp. 54-36 (12-2). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 36-23 (2.-5). Yesterday's temp. 30-16 (-1-9).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria ..... 7 S | Libya ..... 9 Piast.
Belgium ..... 10 B.F. | Luxembourg .... 10 L.Fr.
Eire (Inc. tax) ..... 4P | Morocco ..... 1.20 Dh.
Denmark .... 1.75 D.Kr. | Netherlands .. 0.85 Flor.
France ..... 1.00 Fr. | Nigeria 2/6
Germany ..... 1.00 D.M. | Norway ..... 1.75 N.Kr.
Great Britain ..... 7½P | Portugal ..... 6 Esc.
Greece ..... 8 Drs. | Spain ..... 15 Ptas.
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Iran ..... 20 Rials | Switzerland ... 1.00 S.Fr.
Italy ..... 150 Lire | Turkey ..... 4.25 T.L.
Israel ..... I£1.60 | U.S. Military 30.15
Lebanon ..... 75 P. | Yugoslavia ..... 3.60 D.

No. 27,398 * * PARIS, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1971 Established 1887

An Interview With Sadat

'We are open-minded and open-hearted. . . . We will be flexible and willing to discuss anything that could lead to a lasting peace. . . .'

De Borchgrave

IN a country mansion north of Cairo last week, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat gave an interview to Newsweek senior editor Arnaud de Borchgrave in which he came the closest any Egyptian leader has ever come to offering the Israelis their much-sought peace treaty. This is the text of the copyright interview, which appears in the issue of Newsweek out today.

Associated Press.
President Anwar Sadat of Egypt.

Borchgrave—Does partial withdrawal mean that Israel has to begin by abandoning the Bar Lev Line—or would a thinning out of defenses along this line be acceptable as a first step?

Sadat—Partial withdrawal means to a line behind El Arish. Israel says we are seeking strategic advantages. I'm afraid Israel is living in the past. This is 1971, not 1967. We're not interested in making strategic gains. The Bar Lev Line was not even in my calculations. The idea of partial withdrawal has been suggested at different times by the French and the Russians, even by the Americans at one point. Let's face it. I don't have confidence in them and they don't have confidence in me. Let us try to restore confidence by testing their real intentions.

Borchgrave—If they pulled back behind El Arish, what would you give them in return?

Sadat—I would guarantee to reopen the canal in six months to international trade. I would prolong the cease-fire to a fixed date to give Jarring time to work out the details. I would guarantee free passage in the Tiran Straits with an international force at Sharm. Its composition doesn't matter. The Big Four or other nations is immaterial to us. It would be guaranteed by the Security Council and could not be removed without all four agreeing. We would finally be grappling with fundamentals and a final settlement would at last be in sight. We are open-minded and open-hearted about the rest of the program. We will be flexible and willing to discuss anything that could lead to lasting peace in this part of the world. But mark this: it must be an overall settlement for all territories occupied in 1967, not just Sinai.

Borchgrave—Some military experts say that Egyptian forces won't be a real threat for the Israelis for several more years. And some of your critics have been saying that by fixing yet another deadline on March 7—the third since last August—you are edging ever closer to a fourth round with the Israelis that you cannot win—and may lose. What is your answer?

Sadat—Those so-called experts don't know anything about our new army. We can absorb whatever shocks, costs and sacrifices that may be in store for us. Whatever the power you are faced with, the will of the people cannot be changed. After ten years in Vietnam, you

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 2)

Oil Firms, Gulf States Sign Pact

5-Year Accord Costs $10 Billion

By John M. Lee

TEHRAN, Feb. 14 (NYT).—Western oil companies agreed today to pay six Persian Gulf states more than $10 billion extra over the next five years to get an oil pact that it is hoped will stabilize the crisis-prone industry.

The settlement amounts to more than $1.2 billion extra this year, rising to $3 billion extra in 1975, the last year of the pact. Oil income in the gulf has been at the level of $4.4 billion a year.

The agreement, reached after a month of maneuvers and negotiations and only under threat of government-dictated terms beginning tomorrow, averts the danger of a shutdown of Persian Gulf oil supplies, the major source for Western Europe and Japan.

However, European and Asian consumers will be presented with a huge bill. Gasoline, fuel oil and other product prices will almost certainly be raised as companies try to recoup some of their increased costs.

In addition, importing countries will pay more for their oil to the detriment of their balance of payments. Less developed countries such as India are expected to be especially hard it.

Gulf States' Benefits

For the Persian Gulf governments, heavily dependent on oil income, the settlement swells their financial resources. Iran, for example, will get about $450 million more.

The agreement was signed at the Iranian Finance Ministry, where the talks have been taking place.

Jamshid Amuzegar, Iran's finance minister and leader of the producer countries' negotiating team, later told newsmen: "I was so happy I had tears in my eyes."

Lord Strathalmond, managing director of British Pertoleum and co-chairman of the five-man negotiating team for the companies, was asked if he was happy about the agreement He replied: "We can only be satisfied."

The complex package includes an increase in posted prices for crude oil at Persian Gulf terminals amounting to 35 cents a barrel, an annual increase of five cents a barrel to match company profits from higher product prices and an annual 2.5 percent increase in posted prices to compensate for Western price inflation and the reduced purchasing power of the producer governments' oil revenues.

The annual increases begin June 1 and are to be repeated in three steps at the beginning of 1973, 1974 and 1975.

Most Firms American

The 23 oil companies represented in the negotiations, most of them American, gained the assurance of a stable 55 percent tax rate and the assurance that the gulf states would abide by the agreement and forgo "leapfrog" claims if other countries should get a better deal than they did

However, the agreement left to later negotiations the price increases for oil exported by two gulf countries, Iraq and Saudi Arabia, by pipeline to the eastern Mediterranean.

Iraq wants to wait and see what happens in Libya, where the militant government has demanded even bigger increases and has refused to deal with the companies as a group.

Mediterranean oil commands a premium price since companies buying it avoid the high tanker charges for the long trip around the tip of Africa. Mr. Amuzegar said that if the Suez Canal were reopened and freight rates fell, the gulf states would receive an additional payment.

The companies will negotiate with

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Associated Press.
ON THE HO CHI MINH TRAIL—South Vietnamese troops march on their enemy's supply route in Laos, under a bamboo-and-foliage canopy erected for camouflage.

U.S. Planes Bomb Laos CIA Base

Second Mistaken Target in a Week

SAIGON, Feb. 14 (AP).—American warplanes accidentally bombed a U.S. Central Intelligence Agency secret base in Laos today, reliable sources said. It was the second mistaken U.S. bombing reported in a week during air operations over Laos.

Air Force F-4 Phantom fighter-bombers were trying to drive back a North Vietnamese attack when their bombs dropped on the CIA compound and the airstrip at the Long Chieng base, the sources said. The base, 78 miles northwest of Vientiane, is the headquarters of Gen. Vang Pao's CIA-backed guerrilla army.

Sources in Vientiane said that the American barracks was burned down and at least one CIA agent was wounded. Other bombs reportedly started fires in Long Chieng town.

The U.S. military command in Saigon said it had no comment.

While the fighter-bombers came from bases in Thailand, they are under the tactical control of the Seventh Air Force here, which in turn reports to the U.S. military command.

A week ago, a U.S. Navy fighter-bomber accidentally dropped scores of tiny bombs the size of hand grenades on South Vietnamese troops massed along the border for a drive into Laos. Six men were killed and 51 wounded. The fighter-bomber apparently was diving to attack North Vietnamese positions on the Laotian side of the border, but the cluster bombs dropped prematurely on the forward positions of the South Vietnamese.

Reinforcements Refused

The situation at Long Chieng, the keystone of Lao defenses in the north-central section of the country, appeared to be worsening. Gen. Vang Pao made an urgent trip to Vientiane today to seek reinforcements for the garrison but reportedly was turned down.

He is reportedly now undecided whether to make a last-ditch stand against surrounding North Vietnamese troops at Long Chieng, or in the absence of reinforcements to abandon the base and withdraw to the hills.

Meanwhile, to the south, U.S. bombers roamed across the east-west axis of the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos today attacking North Vietnamese mountain hideouts overlooking Route 9 on the approaches to the town of Sepone.

South Vietnamese forces are pushing slowly westward through the valley along the highway because they want to avoid walking into a trap by North Vietnamese troops in the mountains to the north and south.

South Vietnamese headquarters said one main column of troops was within 12 miles of Sepone, which is 25 miles from the Vietnamese border.

It was reported from northern

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

After Supply Depots Are Uncovered

Western Newsmen Visit Red Trail

By Ralph Blumenthal

KHE SANH, South Vietnam, Feb. 14 (NYT).—The South Vietnamese permitted a pooled group of Western newsmen yesterday to see a mile-long section of the Ho Chi Minh Trail network in Laos. Among its features were painted traffic signs and a latticework roof covered with camouflaging vegetation.

The section seen by the newsmen led to one of three circular supply depots that were uncovered by South Vietnamese troops in their seven-day-old invasion across the South Vietnam-Laos border to cut the enemy supply network.

Less than a mile away, South Vietnamese troops were exchanging fire with an enemy force estimated at 500 soldiers. The fighting reportedly broke off later in the afternoon.

Friday night, in the same general area, South Vietnamese Rangers, in the heaviest clash with the enemy in Laos they have yet reported in the current drive, said that they had killed 43 North Vietnamese soldiers, while suffering only one battle casualty.

Near Empty Village

The depot they found nearby was situated about ten miles southwest of the point where Route 9 crosses from South Vietnam into Laos, near a deserted Laotian hilltop village called Ban Lalong. It was described by newsmen and U.S. pilots who viewed it from the air as about a mile and a half in diameter and circumscribed by a two-lane roadway.

The part of the road that was not hidden by natural vegetation had bamboo stakes driven alongside on which rested woven bamboo latticework. The latticework supported live grass and trees, which effectively concealed it from aerial view.

There was no evidence of heavy U.S. bombing on the trail section seen by the newsmen. Later, however, they saw from their aircraft large craters interrupting the trail at another point.

The section of the trail was one lane wide. It was winding and dusty, with vegetation cleared on both sides to give additional room. Besides occasional signs, some slips of paper and some shrewn vials of Chinese-made pills, there was little on the trail to suggest the enemy's presence. There were no trucks or other supplies.

Two main trails led into the depot, with spurs for truck rests and unloading areas. One sign in red paint on a rough wooden board said "dong ra"—literally, "road out," or exit in Vietnamese.

Other signs, translated roughly at the scene, pointed the way for newly arriving supply workers to go to one area for unloading and to another for food and rest. One sign warned them not to loiter but to unload quickly and move on.

Printed blank slips with the words "Thieu Van Chuyen Hang" on the top—meaning goods transit form—were found scattered on the ground. The slips, which called for the names of "responsible cadres" carrying the shipments as well as other persons involved, had space for the quantity and description of goods and for appropriate signatures.

Inside the circular depot circumscribed by the road, South Vietnamese troops found some machine guns and mortars, water pumps and hoses, medical supplies, rice, salt and three petroleum

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Lon Nol Arrives In Honolulu for Medical Care

HONOLULU, Feb. 14 (UPI).—Cambodian Prime Minister Lgn Nol, recovering from a stroke that left him partly paralyzed, arrived here yesterday for specialized treatment at a U.S. military hospital.

The ailing ruler landed at Hickam Air Force Base, outside Honolulu, after a 12-hour flight from Phnom Penh in an American C-141 jet transport. He was taken by military ambulance to Tripler General Hospital, a few miles away.

At Tripler, Lon Nol waved with his right arm to military police guarding the main entrance.

Aimed at Raising Living Standards

Five-Year Plan Unveiled by Russia

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Feb. 14 (NYT).—The Soviet Union today made public its new five-year plan, which hopes to use modern technology, greater efficiency and better management to raise substantially the living standards of its people by 1975.

Tass, the official press agency, distributed a summary today of the 1971-75 plan which was formally approved in draft form by the Communist party Central Committee yesterday. It will be published in all central newspapers today and discussed and publicized around the country in advance of the party's 24th Congress, which opens on March 30.

Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, who was largely responsible for organizing the plan, will offer it for approval of the congress and it eventually becomes a law of the land.

The plan's outlines reflect the result of months of debate within high leadership circles on what direction the country should follow, what branches should get priority, and how much should be allocated to defense and how much to the consumer.

9th 5-year Plan

The draft plan said that "the main task of the five-year plan is to ensure a considerable growth of the people's living and cultural standards on the basis of a high pace of development of production, the raising of its efficiency, scientific and technical progress and accelerated growth of labor productivity."

This is the ninth five-year plan in Soviet history.

The Soviet leaders apparently decided that steps must be taken to meet the loud complaints of the Soviet consumer, whose expectations of a better life have been frustrated in recent years by recurring shortages of meat, vegetables, fruits and a whole range of consumer goods.

But the defense sector was assured continuing growth to protect the Soviet Union. The plan calls for significant growth in the fuel and power sector, indicating the decision to go ahead with ambitious projects to develop the oil and natural gas reserves of western Siberia and to harness the rivers of the country.

The growth figures projected for 1975 appear for the most part quite modest in comparison with the often-inflated figures of past five-year plans. This sober look at the future reflects a destre by the leadership to have a more precise system of planning as well as the strains in the economy, caused by light labor and capital supplies.

In comparison with the 50 percent growth in industry claimed for the last five-year plan that ended on Dec. 31, the new blueprint asks for a rise of between 42 and 46 percent over the five-year period. Significantly, the light industry sector of industry—known as group "B"—is to rise by 44 to 48 percent whereas the heavy industry sector—group "A"—by somewhat less, 41 to 45 percent.

The edge given light industry's rate of growth continues a trend of recent years, and is the first

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Polish Leaders Try to End Workers' Stoppages in Lodz

By James Feron

WARSAW, Feb. 14 (NYT).—A high-level Communist party delegation, led by Premier Piotr Jaroszewitcz, flew today to Lodz, apparently to seek settlement of a reported strike by textile workers in that city.

The Warsaw delegation, which included three Politburo members and the nation's trades union chief, was said by the Polish news agency to have met with party and workers' representatives.

"The meeting was devoted to discussing the actual situation of the workers in the textile industries," the news agency said in its brief report.

There has been no official mention of the reported work stoppage, but Polish sources said it began Friday and involved an estimated 10,000 textile workers who were said to be arriving at the factories but refusing to work.

They were said to be demanding higher wages and improved working conditions in the largely outdated plants that remain crucial to Poland's economy. Most of the textile employees are believed to be women.

The reported strike could represent a new crisis for Edward Gierek, the Communist party chief who made a similar trip to northern port cities last month to ease worker discontent.

Mr. Gierek took over as the party chief, replacing Wladyslaw Gomulka, after a week of demonstrations and riots in the port cities in mid-December.

Unlike the January stoppages in the north and the current Lodz dispute, the December dispute erupted into violence. Mr. Gierek has said that 45 persons died and 1,165 were injured then.

Mr. Gierek, in his January trip to Gdansk and Szczecin, was able to promise some political and economic changes, but he told the workers that wages could not be raised for some time.

Mr. Jaroszewicz, who is a member of the ruling Politburo, was accompanied on the Lodz trip by Jan Szydlak, the Politburo's new ideologist, or trouble shooter; Josef Tej-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

34 Die as Train Burns Inside of Yugoslav Tunnel

ZENICA, Yugoslavia, Feb. 14 (AP).—Thirty-four people were killed today after a train caught fire inside of a tunnel near here, rescue workers reported. More than 60 passengers were seriously injured.

The fire started after a local train with about 200 passengers got stuck inside the Vranduk tunnel early this morning, officials said. As the train was about 300 yards from a mouth of the tunnel, the engine of the diesel locomotive and several cars caught fire. Most of the victims were asphyxiated by carbon monoxide.

Rescue workers reported that they checked the nearly mile-long tunnel and found no more victims. The majority of the passengers were workers of the steel mill here who were employed on the morning shift. Zenica is about 30 miles northwest of Sarajevo.

Associated Press.
AFTER SIGNING OIL PACT—Iranian Finance Minister Jamshid Amuzegar (left) and Lord Strathalmond, of BP, shake hands as a symbol of their new agreement.

Early Reactions in Britain To Decimals Reflect Calm

LONDON, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—British Rail, the first organization to switch to the new decimal currency here, reported a smooth response as Britons abandoned pounds, shillings and pence today.

Nigel Paver, catering manager at London's Euston Station, said: "There have certainly been fewer inquiries than I expected." British Rail and London's Underground chose to change to decimal money one day ahead of everyone else in an attempt to ease the Monday-morning rush of commuters struggling with unfamiliar change.

Jock Donald, one of thousands of ticket office clerks who have received special training on converting to the new 100-pence pound, said: "I think people are better educated in the new system than we thought." He added that the operation had gone smoothly.

Lord Fiske, chairman of the Decimal Currency Board which has spent a fortune during the past six weeks on publicity for tomorrow's changeover, visited Euston today to see how passengers were coping.

Like many others, Lord Fiske seemed to have trouble identifying the new bronze coins which make up the smaller values of the 100-pence pound. He tried some of the newly converted automatic ticket machines, but the first one did not work, and the second rejected his coins.

But when Lord Fiske queued for a ticket, he was surprised to find less confusion than he had expected—although the man in front of him had trouble recognizing the new twopence piece, which equals 4.8 old pennies.

On the Underground, there was little trouble, as fares are already in sixpenny units, which convert directly to the new currency as two-and-a-half pence units.

One traveler, Syd Preston, said: "The booking clerk was very good. I gave him two shillings for a five-pence (one shilling) journey, and he took the trouble to explain the change he gave to me."

But the real crunch comes tomorrow, when British housewives will be using decimal coins for the first time in the shops.

Shopkeepers, from major retailers to one-man concerns, have spent the weekend changing price tags to the new system.

There is no legal compulsion for a shop or business to convert to decimals tomorrow, and at least one major chain, Boots drug stores, has chosen to phase out pounds, shillings and pence over a few months.

When a brewery tried out the new coins in one of its taverns last week, buying a beer took nearly twice as long.

Although the old currency remains legal tender for another 18 months, 80 percent of shops will change immediately. The Decimal Currency Board has issued a long list of tips for customers and shopkeepers.

Auto and Plane Both in the Dark

SUNRAY, Texas, Feb. 14 (AP).—A young man was slightly injured today when his car collided with an airplane on a lonely farm road.

Roy Graves, 20, said he thought the single light headed his way was a motorcycle. And John Goodwin, pilot of the plane, said he thought the road was a taxi-way to his hangar.

هكذا من الأصل

New Turn in Political Debate

Wilson Holds Heath Seeks 'Humiliating' EEC Terms

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, Feb. 14 (NYT).—Harold Wilson, leader of the Labor opposition, charged Prime Minister Edward Heath last night with seeking "humiliating terms for entry into Europe."

The immediate interpretation by observers here was that the former prime minister has decided to take political advantage of the Common Market's apparent unpopularity with British voters. Polls show a consistent majority against entry.

The observers read Mr. Wilson's remarks in that political way for a simple reason: the terms proposed by the Conservative government to the Common Market are the only ones available, and Mr. Wilson well knows that.

Thus, the Labor spokesman's words were seen as marking a highly significant turn in the long debate over British membership in the Common Market. For those who want Britain in, they were bad news.

Main Condition

Mr. Heath and his government are negotiating for entry with one main condition. That is that Britain have a cushion, during a transitional period, to adjust to the Common Market's system of agricultural prices and finance.

The European agricultural system calls for levies or tariffs on food imports to keep domestic farm prices up. The levies collected must be paid over to the market's central agricultural fund—a provision that Britain fears will put a heavy drain on her balance of payments.

At the Brussels negotiations, Britain has asked that her contribution to market financing be limited in her first year of membership to 3 percent of the budget. That would rise over eight years to 15 percent.

So far the six existing members have said that transition is too little and too late. Not even the most pro-British elements in the community are ready to grant Britain the terms of transition being sought without some change.

His Real Meaning

Thus, when Mr. Wilson says that Mr. Heath is out for "humiliating" terms, the experts think he is really saying that the application should be abandoned.

Mr. Wilson was speaking to a Labor party reception at the House of Commons. His remarks came against a background of rising opposition in the party to the market—in part a natural reflection of the tendency to oppose what is government policy.

Just this week Mr. Wilson came under open pressure from a former ministerial colleague to turn the party against the European idea. Richard Crossman, now editor of the New Statesman, made that appeal in a signed editorial.

Friends of Mr. Wilson said he was not reacting last night to the Crossman piece—that in fact his speech was written before the editorial appeared. They pointed to this pro-market language in the speech:

"I believe it will be to the good of Britain and to the good of Europe, and to the strengthening of Europe's voice in the world, if terms can be agreed which enable us to enter the community."

Feet vs. Knees

But then came this passage:

"Mr. Heath, in speech after speech, enjoins a Britain to which he denies leadership to solve its own problem by standing on its own two feet. What none of us are prepared to accept is a Britain which, because of his policy to seek humiliating terms for entry into Europe, has to stand on its own two knees."

Men who have watched Mr. Wilson in politics for a long time thought he was putting himself into position to lead his party against any agreement reached in Brussels—while still claiming to favor the idea of British membership in principle.

"He wants to get into Europe," one observer said, "but he wants to be elected more."

Hope for End To Britain's Postal Strike

LONDON, Feb. 14 (NYT).—Hopes rose tonight for an end to the strike that has shut down Britain's mail service for nearly a month.

Negotiating teams from union and management began meeting this afternoon at the headquarters of the Post Office Corp. The talks appeared likely to go on into the night and tomorrow morning.

It was the first formal negotiating session since the strike began on Jan. 20. It reflected growing pressures on both sides, for both internal and public reasons, to end the postal paralysis.

The post office figures it has lost $30 million in revenue. But more telling pressure for settlement comes from the fact that tomorrow is D-Day in Britain—the day when the currency goes decimal.

Stamps and other postal charges have long been scheduled for repricing tomorrow, in decimal terms and at higher levels to make up for losses. Some of the increases are huge.

After weeks of apparent indifference to the strike, the inconvenience has begun to tell. Businesses dependent on mail service have suffered. Newspapers have started to write stern editorials.

The postal strike was difficult to settle because it got caught up in Prime Minister Edward Heath's campaign to reduce the level of wage settlements. In his policy the first line of resistance is against wage claims in the public sector.

The union demanded increases of up to 20 percent for its 230,000 postmen, telephonists and counter clerks. The post office offered 3 percent—and refused to budge from that figure because of the government's wages policy.

Then, yesterday, the management indicated that there could be a little flexibility. It suggested some rule changes that could cut costs a bit—2 percent on the telephone side, a quarter of a percent for postmen. It said it could pass such savings on to the employees. On that basis the talks began.

French Bank Strike Set

PARIS, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—France's five leading trade union groups called today for a 24-hour stoppage at the Bank of France on Tuesday. A joint statement by the five said the strike was in protest against bank administration policies and the planned closing of 33 provincial branches.

Russia Makes Public New 5-Year Plan

Aimed at Raising Standard of Living

(Continued from Page 1)

time that a five-year plan actually called for group B to have priority. But in actual ruble figures, the amount of money spent in the heavy industry sector is considerably higher.

But the decision to allow the light industry sector to show a higher rate of projected growth is thought to represent a victory of sorts for those in the leadership who have pressed for a quicker rise in living standards.

It is thought here that the delay in releasing the plan—originally set for publication in January—was due to a desire to increase allocations to the consumer in light of the stormy events in Poland in which worker unrest in the Baltic ports led to riots and the downfall of the Gomulka regime.

The plan said that its "main task" was to "ensure high rates of growth and proportional development of social production, especially agriculture, light and food industry, to raise considerably the efficiency of all branches of the national economy."

Investment Funds Scarce

It called for an acceleration in the pace of scientific and technical progress and for continued work in "the improvement of management, planning and economic stimulation of production."

As part of the need to increase labor productivity, the plan called for a rise of between 38-40 percent over the five-year period. These savings were to secure 87 to 90 percent of the rise in industrial output—a sign that investment funds were scarce.

Reflecting Soviet desire to prevent an outbreak of inflation, the plan called for only modest salary gains in the next five years. The projected rise was for 20 to 22 percent for workers and office employees and 30 to 35 percent for farmers, who are usually less well-off than urban dwellers.

One of the main complaints of Soviet people has been the uneven and often low quality of the supply of meats and other sophisticated foods. The new plan, taking into account decisions taken last summer at a special meeting devoted to agriculture, called for a significant rise in output.

Farm Investment Cited

It said that 82.2 billion rubles (about $90 billion) would be channeled into investment in agriculture. "The task is to meet more fully the population's growing demand for foodstuffs and industry's for raw materials," the plan said.

By 1975, it is hoped that between two and 2.1 million motor vehicles—trucks and cars—will be produced, in comparision with the 916,000 last year. The rise will be due to the final commissioning of all production lines in the Fiat plant and the start, it is hoped, of a new large-scale truck factory.

The national income of the country is planned to rise by 37 to 40 percent, about the level that it rose in the preceding plan. The per capita rise will be 30 percent over that period, the plan said, a 3 percent drop from the somewhat inflation-aided rise of the 1966-70 period.

Housing, a perennial complaint, is to be enlarged at about the same rate as in the past plan.

Reflecting the desire of the Soviet leaders to take advantage of modern technology, the plan says that "measures are planned for a wide introduction of computing machines into information processing and management processes.

"The task is now set of mastering a serial production of highly efficient computing machines, small-sized computers, as well as means of information transmission," the plan continued.

In foreign trade, the emphasis will be on "improving comprehensively and expanding" the Soviet Union's ties with the East European states and for "developing consistently the economic integration of the Council for Mutual Economic Aid nations." CEMA is the name given the Economic association of Communist states.

The plan also called for expanding "economically justified commercial, scientific and technical relations with the industrially advanced capitalist countries." In recent years, the Soviet Union has been seeking to buy the newest technology in exchange for its own raw and manufactured goods.

Associated Press.

RED GUNNERS IN LAOS—This radiophoto, issued by the North Vietnamese and monitored in Warsaw, was released with a caption saying it shows guerrillas shooting at allied aircraft over Laos. The caption added a claim that "Lao patriotic armed forces" downed 88 U.S. aircraft within the seven days which ended last Thursday.

$10-Billion Oil Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

Iraq and Saudi Arabia on the Mediterranean question on Tuesday.

Iraq and Saudi Arabia were represented with Iran on the negotiating committee. The other gulf states affected are Kuwait, Abu Dhabi and Qatar. They are all members of the ten-nation Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Other members are Libya, Algeria, Venezuela and Indonesia.

According to company sources, these gulf states had demanded increases ranging from $1.4 billion in the first year to $11.8 billion in 1975.

The companies' opening offer when formal negotiations began on Jan. 19 was $438 million extra for this year. Their best offer before negotiations broke down on Feb. 2 was $788 million, rising to $1.6 billion in the fifth year, according to the same sources.

To some observers, the importance of the negotiations went beyond the financial details. The meetings, while cordial, became symbols of the confrontation between estern industrialists and the developing countries.

For many, the negotiations marked a clear shift in power in favor of the producing countries acting as a bloc. Even acting in concert, the giant oil firms could not prevail against the countries asserting sovereign rights to charge whatever they wanted for their natural resources.

The countries' strongest point was that there is no alternate source to their vast quantities of cheaply produced oil. Strong demand has produced a seller's market and the oil states have pushed their advantage to compensate for what they saw as too sluggish a growth in their revenues.

"We received in full whatever we had agreed among ourselves in the gulf," Mr. Amuzegar said, "and we gave the assurances of a couple of points the companies wanted which were reasonable."

Mr. Amuzegar said the gulf states had also given assurances that they would not retaliate against the oil companies in support of the unreasonable demands of any other countries. This was a clear warning that Libya could not count on gulf support if it persisted in its demand for a 60 percent tax rate, a 70-cent posted price increase and huge retroactive payment.

At a news conference held by the gulf states, Mr. Amuzegar spoke first in Persian and then answered questions in English. Each of the Arab delegates also spoke briefly in English. All were restrained but all pointed to the advantages of sticking together.

Saadoun Hammadi of Iraq said: "I am glad we can successfully conclude this negotiation. This shows that solidarity and unity of purpose can be very effective."

Despite the low-keyed remarks, there was an air of triumph among the Arabs and Iranians. And, by coincidence, all Tehran took on a festive air today on the eve of a national religious holiday.

U.S. Planes Bomb CIA Base By Mistake in Laos Action

(Continued from Page 1)

Quang Tri province that South Vietnamese convoys, for the third successive day, did not cross the border into Laos today. This led to speculation that North Vietnamese troops had cut Route 9, to the rear of advancing columns of tanks and armored personnel carriers.

Highway Mined

A South Vietnamese spokesman said only that Route 9 "is drivable but insecure." Field reports said the highway had been mined in several spots.

Scores of B-52 heavy bombers and smaller tactical fighter-bombers took part in the strikes against the mountain hideouts.

"We think there are war stockpiles in the Sepone area," said one officer. "It is a way station for North Vietnamese troops. It is a worthwhile target. If Sepone is secured and the airfield is rebuilt, it can be used as a base inside Laos for conducting South Vietnamese operations."

The U.S. command disclosed some additional details about American air support. It said U.S. helicopters flew 4,500 missions into Laos during the first six days of the operation. These missions included gunships, troop lifts, supply lifts, medical evacuation and command and control.

The command would not disclose the number of sorties flown by tactical fixed-wing planes, but other sources said between 400 and 500 sorties were being flown each day by combat planes throughout all of Laos. A sortie is one flight by one plane.

South Vietnamese spokesmen said 343 North Vietnamese troops had been killed in the drive so far and an estimated 300 tons of assorted ammunition destroyed, along with 35 trucks and four tanks.

South Vietnamese losses were put at 43 troops killed and 148 wounded.

The largest booty was reportedly found in three caches 10 miles northwest of Lang Vei—between 70 and 100 tons of rice, more than 500 rifles, 60 anti-aircraft machine guns and 600 uniforms. Southwest of Lang Vei, troops seized 20 Soviet-made trucks. Another cache included 35,000 gallons of gasoline.

19 Cleared of My Lai Charges Face Army Disciplinary Action

By William Greider

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (WP).—The U.S. Army said Friday that it is reviewing the status of all 19 officers and enlisted men cleared of criminal charges stemming from the My Lai massacre with the possibility of "adverse administrative action" against them.

Two men have been tried and acquitted on assault charges. Charges against the 17 others were dropped after pre-trial hearings.

Those men, the Army said, are not eligible for transfer, promotion or separation "while the Army reviews their professional duty performance to determine if each individual did, in fact, meet the professional standards the nation and the Army expect from one of his rank and experience."

The group includes two generals, Samuel Koster and George Young, both of whom were originally accused of helping to "cover up" the 1968 massacre by U.S. forces at My Lai. When charges against Gen. Koster were dismissed last month some congressmen accused the Army of a "whitewash."

One Has Left Army

Possible "adverse" action includes demotion, censure or reprimand and forced retirement from the service. Another of the original defendants, Capt. Thomas Willingham, has already left the Army.

Five My Lai cases remain active—including the murder trial of 1st Lt. William L. Calley jr., which is scheduled to resume Tuesday at Fort Benning, Ga.

The others, including Capt. Ernest Medina, Lt. Calley's company commander, are still in pretrial stages.

Lt. Calley, whose court-martial was recessed for a month while he underwent psychiatric examination, lost one legal issue during the interim. The military judge, Col. Reid Kennedy, ordered writer John Sack to produce for the court his tape-recorded interviews with the defendant—the basis for articles in Esquire magazine entitled "The Confessions of Lt. Calley."

Mr. Sack appealed the order to federal court but lost. Now, the Army prosecutor, Capt. Aubrey Daniel, will be permitted to examine Lt. Calley's statements to the writer and use them in cross-examination when Lt. Calley testifies in his own defense next week.

Peking Stages Massive Rally On Laos War

HONG KONG, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—Several hundred thousand slogan-shouting Chinese voiced their bitter opposition to the South Vietnamese thrust into Laos in a huge rally in Peking today.

Peking radio reported that soldiers and civilians, including intellectuals and peasants from the countryside, converged on Peking's Gate of Heavenly Peace Square denouncing the week-long incursion into Laos.

Many carried placards bearing such slogans as "The U.S. will surely lose and the Indochinese will win," the radio reported.

At the same time, the government pledged to take "all effective measures" to aid its Indochinese allies following the South Vietnamese action.

Proximity Cited

In a strongly-worded statement, the Chinese government said: "Laos is a close neighbor of China. U.S. imperialism's aggression against Laos is also a grave menace to China. The Chinese people absolutely will not remain indifferent."

It was the third and strongest Peking declaration on the Indochina crisis in the last two weeks.

The first fruit of China's promise of all-out support was an agreement signed last night to give North Vietnam additional economic and military aid to that provided by their annual aid pact signed in September, the radio said.

Among the demonstrators in Peking were veterans of the Korean war—the "volunteers" which China sent to fight side by side with the North Koreans.

However, official Chinese statements on the Laos situation, although toughly worded, have given no hint that China is about to send troops to Laos, which like North Korea shares a common border with China.

Pathet Lao Charge Circulated

PARIS, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—The pro-Communist Pathet Lao leader, Prince Souphanouvong, has called the attention of the signatories of the Geneva Agreements on Laos to what he called the "U.S. escalation of its war of aggression in Laos."

The North Vietnamese delegation to the Paris peace talks yesterday issued a statement containing the text of a message issued in Hanoi by Prince Souphanouvong.

The message said that after introducing military advisers and Thai troops into Laos, the Nixon administration had now "taken another extremely serious step in the escalation of its war of aggression against Laos and other Indochinese countries."

Lao Premier Renews Appeal

VIENTIANE, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—Laotian Premier Prince Souvanna Phouma has renewed his appeal to the pro-Communist Pathet Lao to start peace talks as North and South Vietnamese troops battled for control of the Ho Chi Minh Trail, sneaking through the southern part of his country.

Western Newsmen Allowed To See Red Supply Network

(Continued from Page 1)

stores. Much of the find had already been destroyed by the South Vietnamese troops.

Military sources said that similar depots have also been discovered, but that some of them have not yet been explored by the South Vietnamese. In one of the searched areas, military spokesmen said they discovered 2,000 enemy chickens, ducks and cooking pots.

This first display by the South Vietnamese of the Ho Chi Minh Trail system was announced by the military command only as a visit to a "secret area" in Laos. It was only after a group of ten pooled newsmen flew in a helicopter to the scene that they learned they were on the Ho Chi Minh Trail—although only a minor part of it; the large branches lie to the west.

The South Vietnamese, according to well-informed sources, plan to operate in Laos for at least five months. Thus far, they are reliably reported to have sent into Laos about 12,000 of the 20,000 troops committed to the operation by President Nguyen Van Thieu.

About 9,000 American soldiers are supporting the operation from the air and from positions in South Vietnam.

U.S. military spokesmen yesterday provided the first complete official list of American casualties in the Laos operations. A spokesman said that, since the operation began in South Vietnam on Jan. 30, these included 23 soldiers and pilots killed and 80 wounded.

These figures do not include casualties from enemy shelling attacks.

Of the 23 dead, 14 were killed when helicopters were shot down, and ten of these were in crashes in Laos, the spokesman said.

A spokesman in Saigon also said that 13 U.S.-piloted helicopters had been lost, seven in Laos and six in South Vietnam, since the operation began. A spokesman here said that at least a dozen more were shot down but later recovered.

The South Vietnamese said that as of yesterday morning they had killed 310 enemy troops and had captured three, while 43 South Vietnamese troops were killed and 148 wounded.

Moscow Irked at Bonn Over Delay in Treaty Ratification

MOSCOW, Feb. 14 (NYT).—The Soviet Union expressed irritation yesterday over West Germany's continued refusal to ratify the six-month-old Moscow-Bonn treaty until some progress is reached in the Big Four talks on Berlin.

The government of Chancellor Willy Brandt was not specifically attacked, but a carefully worded editorial in Pravda, the party newspaper, indicated Moscow's displeasure with Mr. Brandt's determination to link a solution of the perennial Berlin question to the ratification of the treaty, which recognizes the status quo in Europe.

The editorial was ostensibly directed against the West German opposition parties which have claimed that the treaty benefits only the Russians. But it also implied that those who link the West Berlin talks with the treaty are trying "to hamper the entering into force of the treaties" not only with Russia but with Poland.

Western diplomats here believe that the Germany-Berlin situation is a major source of frustration for Soviet officials, who would like to gain Bonn's acceptance of the status quo in Europe without making any concessions on Berlin that would be troublesome to East Germany.

Stalemated Recently

The Berlin talks have reached a stalemate in recent weeks, and diplomats here expect no progress until after the 24th Soviet Congress, which begins March 30. The Soviet position is that it is willing to recognize some economic and cultural ties between West Germany and West Berlin, but no political links. It also prefers that the West Germans deal directly with the East Germans on the issue of transit and communications to West Berlin, located 110 miles within East Germany, and that the West Berlin senate and government deal directly with East German authorities on contacts between West and East Berlin.

Mr. Brandt has repeatedly told Soviet officials that he will not offer the treaty for ratification until the Berlin situation is settled. The Russians have tried to maintain that there should be no link between the two issues.

Brandt in West Berlin

BERLIN, Feb. 14 (AP).—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt flew into West Berlin tonight for city election strategy sessions. Unlike his last visit here, the surrounding Communists did not interfere with Berlin's access ways because of East German objections to West German political activity in West Berlin.

Apparently the Communists were cutting a finer line between official West German political presence and activities such as election campaigning.

U.S. Criticizes Polish Concern On Laos Invasion

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (UPI).—The State Department Friday called Polish concern over foreign troops in Laos "quite belated" since, in the nine years that Hanoi has had troops in the country, Warsaw has been silent.

Poland, Canada and India are members of the International Control Commission, which was charged by the 1954 Geneva conference on Indochina with overseeing peace in the area.

The Poles have sent a memorandum to Great Britain and the Soviet Union, the co-chairmen of that gathering 17 years ago, asking them to take action in the light of South Vietnam's intervention in Laos with American air assistance.

Polish Ambassador Jerzy Michalowski went to the State Department Friday to explain the memorandum. He said that it did not specifically call for reconvening the conference or any other measures but that Poland would welcome any recommendations by the co-chairmen.

Saigon Protests Attacks in Paris

SAIGON, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—South Vietnam today protested to France over attacks made by demonstrators on its consulate-general in Paris Friday following the South Vietnamese incursion into Laos.

The Foreign Ministry here said it is up to the French government to take the necessary measures to guarantee a peaceful and impartial atmosphere in Paris—site of the Vietnam peace talks.

The ministry said it deplores the summary judgment and lack of comprehension on the part of certain authorized French circles on the operation in Laos.

This gave a semblance of justification to absurd acts of violence by irresponsible extremists, a ministry statement said.

Ship Traffic Normal At W. German Ports

HAMBURG, Feb. 14 (AP).—Ship traffic returned to normal today at West Germany's North and Baltic Sea ports as 1,000 German pilots ended their one-day strike to back demands for higher wages and shorter working hours.

The strike, which ended last night, had held up more than 100 ships, West German water police and shipping firms reported.

Polish Leaders Try to End Workers' Stoppages in Lodz

(Continued from Page 1)

chma, also a member of the Politburo, and Stanislaw Kruczek, head of the Trades Union Council.

The reported involvement by thousands of women workers in the Lodz dispute underlines the "particularly difficult conditions" that Mr. Gierek has said Polish women encounter in both working and running the home.

The Communist party leader said at the Central Committee meeting in Warsaw a week ago that "we consider it one of the most important things to improve the situation of working women."

He said that it was difficult for them to work both at home and in industry, especially if they have children. He spoke of introducing a four-hour shift for women and indicated that they would be able to maintain their pay scales through more efficient piecework procedures.

Most Polish women work because their husbands cannot support a family on the single wage. Women are said to constitute at least one-third of the Polish work force.

But the Lodz women probably are also demanding improvement of working conditions in the textile factories. The Gierek leadership has acknowledged that many enterprises contained improper facilities, such as no canteen or restaurant.

The Lodz dispute comes a day after the Sejm (parliament) began legislative work on a new national economic plan for 1971 that is supposed to include improved social services.

Tehran Oil Accord Said to Hold Some Benefits for the West

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Feb. 14 (NYT).—The Persian Gulf oil settlement is expected to have far-reaching consequences, not all of them unfavorable for the consumer countries of the West.

While the cost of energy will rise in Western Europe, which takes half of its oil from the Middle East, and in Japan, which is dependent on the Middle East for 90 percent of its oil supplies, a large portion of the funds obtained by producer governments will be spent in Western markets.

Some producer countries, such as Iran, will use the money to promote development projects. They will be buying more tractors, trucks and machinery from the industrial countries.

It may well be that what they buy will now cost them more, since there is little doubt that the oil companies will pass on their own higher costs to their customers.

The extra income of the six gulf states that is not spent in the West may well be banked in London or New York. Some of the Persian Gulf states are members of the sterling area, which means that they hold part of their reserves in sterling deposits in London.

For Britain this is a mixed blessing. Britain wants to join the Common Market, but one of the terms being imposed, principally by the French, is that sterling balances be wound down.

More deposits in London will make this issue more difficult to resolve.

The dollar may be strengthened as a result of the accord, because it is the chief industrial competitors of the United States that will feel the effects of the higher energy costs most severely.

The United States gets only 2 to 3 percent of its oil from the Middle East.

Economists have estimated that oil users in Japan and Western Europe will end up paying at least a cent a gallon more for their fuel.

The final figure depends on decisions taken by the consumer governments on the amount of tax to be charged for oil products. In Britain, about two-thirds of the price of gasoline represents the share raked off by the state in taxes.

Throughout Western Europe oil industry estimates place the tax take on gasoline at around 45 percent.

One of the arguments used by producer governments in the debate over prices was that consumer governments take much more in taxes than the producer governments collect in royalties.

Although it was the oil companies that did the actual negotiating in Tehran, many observers felt that the confrontation was really between producer and consumer governments.

Consumer governments' representatives met in Paris in the early stages of the crisis to forge a common position behind the oil company negotiators. There had been preliminary discussions in Washington by some of the governments involved.

The French see the Tehran settlement as putting them at a tactical advantage in their negotiations with Algeria over oil and other trade matters.

These bilateral talks were suspended by France ten days ago after demands by Algeria, not only for sharply higher royalties, but for control over French producing enterprises, were found unacceptable.

Algeria has threatened to cut off French supplies. It is concerting its oil policies with the revolutionary government of Libya. Together, the two countries supply France with more than 40 percent of its oil needs.

With the Tehran settlement, France is now assured that oil will flow from the Middle East even if Algeria makes good its threat.

French sources believe that the talks with Algeria can now be conducted on a "more realistic" basis.

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WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	6	43	Cloudy
ANKARA	—1	30	Very cloudy
ATHENS	14	57	Partly cloudy
BRIDUT	13	55	Overcast
BELGRADE	8	46	Very cloudy
BERLIN	6	43	Showers
BRUSSELS	7	45	Very cloudy
BUDAPEST	9	48	Rain
CAIRO	17	63	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	17	63	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	4	39	Showers
COSTA D'SOL	16	61	Partly cloudy
DUBLIN	6	43	Very cloudy
EDINBURGH	4	39	Cloudy
FLORENCE	11	52	Overcast
FRANKFURT	5	41	Showers
GENEVA	7	45	Very cloudy
HELSINKI	2	36	Overcast
ISTANBUL	7	45	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Very cloudy
LISBON	13	55	Partly cloudy
LONDON	7	45	Very cloudy
MADRID	11	52	Sunny
MILAN	5	41	Foggy
MONTREAL	—9	16	Cloudy, snow
MOSCOW	—12	10	Sunny
MUNICH	4	39	Showers
NEW YORK	—2	28	Cloudy
NICE	14	57	Cloudy
OSLO	5	41	Cloudy
PARIS	9	48	Cloudy
PRAGUE	5	41	Cloudy
ROME	12	54	Rain
SOFIA	6	43	Overcast
STOCKHOLM	2	37	Very cloudy
TEL AVIV	13	55	Overcast
TUNIS	16	61	Cloudy
VENICE	9	48	Sunny
VIENNA	3	37	Very cloudy
WARSAW	3	41	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	2	36	Sunny
ZURICH	1	34	Very cloudy

(U.S., Canadian temperatures take at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT)

It's 'Khmer Republic'

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 14 (AP).—By request of Premier Lon Nol's government, Cambodia is now referred to in all UN documents as "The Khmer Republic." Khmer means Cambodian.

حكذا من الأصل

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...oving Craters, Massive Boulders

...ASA Releases the First Set ...f Apollo-14 Films and Photos

By John Noble Wilford

...STON, Feb. 14 (NYT).—The ...al Aeronautics and Space ...stration released yesterday ...t set of motion pictures and ...otographs taken of the light ...ff, craters, undulating hills, ...e boulders and starkly black ... the Apollo-14 landing site ... moon.

...of the most spectacular pho... showed the early-morning ...t reflected off the landing ...Antares. The reflected light ...like a glistening jewel.

...dentists the most interesting ...s were a shot of a large ... near the landing craft and ...mp of boulders on the slope ... leading to Cone Crater. These were the largest rocks ever encountered by moon-walking astronauts. Some of the rocks were described as ten to 12 feet high.

Because the boulders—some whitish and others a light gray—are believed to have been gouged out of the lunar depths by the force of falling meteorites, scientists had the astronauts chip off a four-ounce fragment from one boulder described by the astronauts as "definitely almost white."

The fragment was the first sample unwrapped yesterday when scientists at the manned spacecraft center here opened the first box of rocks.

Picture Reel

The first reel of motion pictures included sequences showing the surface of the moon from Apollo-14 when it was about ten miles from the surface. Even more dramatic were the movies of the moon drawing closer and closer as Capt. Alan B. Shepard jr. and Comdr. Edgar D. Mitchell steered Antares to the landing in the Fra Mauro highlands.

The landing area was shown clearly in the pictures taken when Capt. Shepard hovered at 150 feet to select a smooth touchdown point and before the descent rocket began kicking up gusts of lunar dust.

The movie of the liftoff after the 33 1/2-hour lunar visit showed exhaust from the ascent rocket kicking over the American flag that had marked the site of man's third landing on the moon.

As the pictures were being released Capt. Shepard, Comdr. Mitchell and their fellow crew member, Maj. Stuart A. Roosa of the Air Force, were engaged in their first full day of debriefings. They were tape-recording their descriptions of the performance of all the engineering systems on Apollo-14, concentrating especially on some of the problems with the docking mechanism and the landing craft guidance system.

...on Rocks Awe ...rtha Mitchell

...USTON, Feb. 14 (WP).— ...ha Mitchell came to the ...ed Spacecraft Center ...y, just in time to witness ...pening of the first box ...cks brought back from the ... by the Apollo-14 astro...

...looks like a dirty potato," ...attorney general's wife ... when she saw one of the ...moon rocks removed from ...ox at the lunar receiving ...atory. "Oh! That's dirty. ...l that dust from the sur... of the moon?"

...oking at a grapefruit-siz... rock streaked with stringy ... Mrs. Mitchell said that ...couldn't believe what she ...

...s just eerie to think that ... came from the moon," ...said. "It has tiny strings ...here that look like little ... worms. Maybe those are ...s on there, worms from a ...on years ago or some...."

...ocks Gathered by Apollo-14 ...cher Than Earlier Samples

By Thomas O'Toole

...STON, Feb. 14 (WP).—The ...ocks from the moon's an... Fra Mauro Hills were unveil... Friday and scientists were ...ed.

...at we've seen so far appears ... quite different from the ...-11 and 12 rocks," said Dr. ... Brett, chief of geochemistry ... Manned Spacecraft Center. ...is what we wanted. This is ...e went to Fra Mauro."

... of the rocks returned by ...ollo-14 astronauts was given ...liminary chemical analysis ... It was ten times richer ...ssium, uranium and thorium ...he average Apollo-11 and ...12 rocks.

...think we're looking at ma... that went through a partial ... long ago and then crystal... ...ut as the rocks they are ... Dr. Paul W. Gast, chief ...h and planetary science, ...f these rocks are common ... lunar surface, it means ...e highlands are quite primi... ...at they segregated out ... much as one-third of the moon very early in its history" when the moon was hot.

Neither Dr. Brett nor Dr. Gast would go on record as saying that the rocks they saw were samples of the original lunar highlands. But it seemed obvious that such was their thinking.

"We won't know anything until we get some good age-dating done on the samples," Dr. Gast said, "and that won't start until the 21-day quarantine on the rocks is over, which puts it [the completion] somewhere in the middle of April."

The rocks uncovered in the lunar receiving laboratory Friday came from one of two boxes returned from the moon by Navy Capt. Alan B. Shepard, Comdr. Edgar D. Mitchell and Air Force Maj. Stuart A. Roosa. In the box were 18 pounds of rocks or fine-grained soil samples in 17 plastic bags and about a pound of moon soil and four core tubes.

"What we opened up this afternoon," Dr. Brett said, "seems to be the samples picked up by Shepard and Mitchell on the furthest portion of their second walk, the time they tried to reach the top of Cone Crater."

Rocks Measured

Two rocks were taken Friday from their bags in the air-tight chambers where they are being measured, weighed and photographed before starting exhaustive chemical analysis next week. One was a brownish rock the size of a one-pound grapefruit, the other a lemon-sized rock chipped from one of the white boulders the astronauts walked among near the top of Cone Crater.

The white rock is "near to perfect white," Dr. Brett said. "It's a very fine-grained rock, rounded to some degree and quite different in appearance" from all other moon rocks.

Scientists think this white rock was thrown out near the top of Cone Crater from deep inside the moon, where it had been since the 700-mile-wide Sea of Rains was formed north of Fra Mauro by a collision with another body—a planetoid substantially larger than Luxembourg.

"There's no question this white chip came from Cone Crater," Dr. Gast said. "If the hypothesis is correct that most of the Fra Mauro material was showered there from the Sea of Rains, then there's an excellent chance we have something that can give us the date for the Sea of Rains event."

The second box of Apollo-14 rocks will be uncovered here on Tuesday, along with several smaller bags of similar material.

...ropeans Find ... Too Tough on ...ice Partners

...SELS, Feb. 14 (UPI).— Science Minister Theo ... today said he was disap... about the tough condi... ...e United States sets for ...n participation in the ...ollo space program.

...Lefevre, chairman of the ...on European Space Con... returned from a visit to ...ted States, where he discus... ...sible European cooperation ... American programs.

...Lefevre did not dwell on ...e called the tough condi... ...t by the United States but ... had asked for written cla... ...n of the American rules.

...on as these explanations are ..., they will be submitted ... science ministers of the ...s participating in the Eu... Space Conference, he said. ...efevre had previously been ...United States last September ... mandate from the Space ...nce to find out what terms ...ited States was proposing ...opean cooperation in space ...

...jority of European Space ...nce members, led by Brit... ...t the American proposals ...o vague as to the scope ...ancial impact of the coop...

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Comdr. Mitchell returning to the moon lander from the site of the Apollo Lunar Surface Experiments.

Some of the Moon Photos

Here are four of the first set of still photographs taken by the Apollo-14 astronauts and released Saturday by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Notable are the totallly black sky as shown in the top picture, the dust as shown by Capt. Alan B. Shepard's footprints and Comdr. Edgar Mitchell's trousers legs, and the large boulders where Capt. Shepard photographed his geologist's hammer.

Capt. Shepard, carrying out an experiment near a crater, and his tool cart.

Rocks photographed by Capt. Shepard. Hammer is 14 inches long.

Dusty Comdr. Mitchell on moon.

No New Agency Created

Nixon Reveals His Strategy In New War Against Cancer

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (NYT).—The administration yesterday made known its grand strategy for the conquest of cancer—a national goal that President Nixon had announced in his State of the Union message.

A key point is the decision to make the existing National Institutes of Health the prime power center for the effort, despite congressional pressure for a new, separate cancer agency.

The administration strategy was made clear in a speech yesterday in Chicago by Dr. Edward E. David jr., the President's chief science adviser, to the leadership of the Association of American Medical Colleges, thus taking the administration's case directly to the medical-scientific community.

"To isolate the cancer effort would prejudice the very outcome we seek," he said. "The problem of cancer straddles virtually all the life sciences—molecular biology, biochemistry, virology, pharmacology, toxicology, genetics—any of these, or all of them, will contribute to the final solution."

In an interview here earlier he said some congressional resistance to the administration plan is expected, but that it simply would not be sound policy to set up a separate cancer agency.

Dr. David sees the cancer effort as a large-scale program that will draw its talent and its bright ideas from the broadest range of the biological sciences. The President's science adviser said also that he expected the cancer problem to be solved piece by piece. Perhaps over a long period of time.

The strategy, he indicated, will be to pursue heavily those individual leads that look best at any given time and yet to preserve flexibility to attack at a new point when any advance in biomedical science suggests the time is ripe.

Extra $100 Million

In the President's State of the Union message last month, and in his proposed budget, Mr. Nixon asked for an appropriation of an extra $100 million, of which $30 million would be spent during the next fiscal year to get the cancer campaign off the ground. Added to the National Cancer Institute's appropriation request of $220 million, this would give the total effort an appropriation of more than $200 million.

Because its scientific range must be so broad, Dr. David believes that the cancer enterprise will inevitably strengthen and revitalize large areas of biomedical research and that there may be valuable dividends from the effort far removed from any of the many aspects of the cancer puzzle.

Both in the Senate and the House there have been moves to set up a special independent cancer authority. The cited objectives are not only to get more money for cancer research, but also to give a national effort high visibility, prestige and a capacity for both decisive action and long-range planning.

Muskie Appoints New Chief of His Campaign Staff

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (WP).—Sen. Edmond S. Muskie, of Maine, shook up his fledgling presidential campaign staff yesterday, bringing in Washington lawyer Berl L. Bernhard as the new boss.

Sen. Muskie, the early leader in the race for the Democratic presidential nomination, named Mr. Bernhard, 41, as the "staff director," saying it would be his job to "assure effective coordination" of all phases of the national campaign.

The move came after two weeks of intensive private talks by Sen. Muskie and his campaign advisers, centering on the senator's dissatisfaction with scheduling and with political and press operations on his early trips around the country.

In effect, Mr. Bernhard is replacing Sen. Muskie's long-time administrative assistant, Doland E. Nicoll, as the top man in the presidential drive.

Mr. Nicoll, who has been in charge of the presidential campaign office in downtown Washington, becomes director of policy development and research. It is understood that he will also continue to draft the books on political philosophy and environmental problems which Sen. Muskie is scheduled to publish in the coming year.

In a companion move, Robert Shepard, Sen. Muskie's Senate press secretary, resigned last week to join the staff of Maine Gov. Kenneth Curtis. Sen. Muskie is seeking a journalist or publicist of national reputation to head the press phase of his campaign.

Plastic Coating For Teeth Said To Fight Decay

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 14 (UPI).—The manufacture of a new long-lasting plastic coating for teeth which purportedly would drastically reduce the number of cavities was announced by its developers yesterday.

Epoxylite Corp., of South El Monte, Calif., said the brush-on liquid would prevent decay on the biting surfaces of teeth for three years, a considerably longer period than for other similar products.

In a statement, the company said the product can be used on children and cited statistics showing that in many areas of the United States children by the age of nine and a half have decay on 80 percent of their first molars. Nearly 100 percent of the cavities have been filled or need filling by the age of 18, the company said.

Brazilian Consul To Be Released, Tupamaros Say

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Feb. 14 (AP).—A communiqué represented as being from the Tupamaro guerrillas announced yesterday that agreement has been reached for the release of Brazilian Consul Aloysio Dias Gomide, who has been held longer than any other Tupamaro kidnap victim.

The communiqué said that Mr. Dias Gomide will be released on the restoration of civil liberties in Uruguay, now scheduled by the government for Saturday.

The statement said that two other kidnap hostages, British Ambassador Geoffrey Jackson and U.S. farm expert Claude L. Fly "are in good health."

Initial reaction to the communiqué, received yesterday afternoon by local newspapers and radio stations, was that it was authentic, although neither police nor the Brazilian Embassy had any immediate comment. Mr. Dias Gomide was kidnapped on July 31.

Letter Asks Aid Of Nixon to Free 'U.S. Spy' in Russia

MOSCOW, Feb. 14 (AP).—A man who says he was imprisoned for working as an American spy has appealed to President Nixon from a remote Soviet labor camp for help in obtaining his freedom.

Yuri Alexandrovich Khromtsov, alias Philip Watson, said in a letter smuggled out of the Potma labor camp he has served 17 years of a 25-year sentence and still suffers from a bullet wound in the head he received just before he was captured.

Mr. Khromtsov's bizarre story unfolded in recent days after reliable unofficial Soviet sources made available a copy of his letter to Mr. Nixon.

The American Embassy, asked about Mr. Khromtsov, said its official position is "No comment."

Mr. Khromtsov, in his letter, related how, as a U.S. immigrant, he received his American citizenship and then was recruited by "U.S. military intelligence" and sent to spy on the Soviet Union in 1953.

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Slowly Returning to Normal

Los Angeles Is Pausing to Clean Up After Quake

By Robert Kistler

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 14.—Los Angeles yesterday was a city pausing to put its house in order.

Despite a long holiday weekend, it was apparent by midday that a high percentage of residents had chosen to stay home—if they had homes:

● In the 20-square-mile evacuation area below the once-threatened Van Norman Dam in the northern San Fernando Valley, life was beginning a slow return to normal.

● In the earthquake-shattered communities of San Fernando and Sylmar, most residents awoke to the luxury of running tap water for the first time in five days.

● At San Fernando Veterans Hospital near Sylmar, another body was found, bringing the hospital's death toll to 44 and the total known dead in Tuesday's quake to 62.

The cleanup below the dam began at dawn for the estimated 7,300 families who had returned to the evacuated area the night before. It was almost as though a whole community had returned from a week's vacation at the same time: there were groceries to buy, clothes to wash, the house to check and children to calm down. In many homes there was broken glass to sweep up.

Los Angeles police officers, continuing their door-to-door survey of the area, estimated they had covered about one quarter of the 22,000 residences by late yesterday.

The uniformed patrolmen are taking reports of missing items and vandalism from newly returned evacuees and checking their identities.

However, looting has apparently been kept to a minimum. A total of 49 persons have been arrested in the evacuation area since Tuesday—either for failure to leave the area or on suspicion of burglary.

At the Van Norman Dam water was still being drained from the reservoir, but at a much slower rate. A spokesman for the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power reported that the water level had been lowered 15 feet since the quake and that the structure remained stable. The water being drained from the man-made lake is being put into the city water system.

Residents of some areas, without piped-in drinking water since Tuesday, were re-supplied late Friday night, a department spokesman said. However, service had not yet been returned to all homes in those areas. Still entirely without water are some 5,000 homes in and around Los Angeles's Olive View area.

Water Department officials again asked residents to conserve as much water as possible until all normal feeder lines can be repaired.

In the meantime, officials of the Southern California Gas Co. reported difficulty in isolating possible leaks in gas lines serving homes in Sylmar and San Fernando.

Immediately following the quake, main transmission lines for one area were shut off to prevent fires, a company spokesman said, and gas valves were turned off at 20,000 homes and businesses in the area. The main lines have now been repaired and gas has been restored in distribution lines up to the house-connection valve.

Residents, however, have been turning on their gas valves, apparently believing that normal service has been restored. This makes it impossible for gas company workers to check distribution lines for leaks, a company spokesman said. Every open valve lowers the pressure in the line and has the appearance of a leak at company checking stations—turning repair attempts into chaos, the spokesman said.

The American flag in front of the San Fernando Veterans' Hospital was at halfstaff. Twenty construction workers continued cleanup operations, but it was not known if the 90 firemen who searched for the missing persons at the hospital would be ordered out of the area or would remain to aid in the cleanup.

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More Tremors Felt in Italy

ASSISI, Italy, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—Minor earth tremors yesterday shook areas of central Italy around this historic town for the third successive day.

The tremors were felt most strongly at Valfabbrica, in the mountains about six miles north of here, and in the small town of Casacastalda.

Little damage was reported. At Valfabbrica, where about 85 percent of the houses have been damaged since the tremors began on Thursday, most of the inhabitants are now living in tent encampments outside the town.

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Demands Recognition by Egypt

Israel Rejects Jarring Proposals

JERUSALEM, Feb. 14 (UPI).—Israel in effect rejected today Middle East settlement proposals put forward by United Nations envoy Gunnar V. Jarring and demanded an answer from Egypt to its request for recognition as a state.

A communiqué, issued after the regular weekly cabinet meeting, said Israel would press on with the indirect talks under Mr. Jarring in New York despite mounting pressure at home to abandon them.

The statement, without actually saying so, made clear that Israel would not go along with proposals submitted by Mr. Jarring in the form of questions to Arab and Israeli diplomats at the UN.

Israel's major newspapers had already said the rejection had been relayed to Mr. Jarring, on the ground that he had no authority to make proposals and that Egypt still has not replied to Israel's request for recognition as a state.

The cabinet statement following the two-and-one-half-hour meeting said:

"Israel will continue to pursue the course initiated by her upon the resumption of Ambassador Jarring's mission at the beginning of January, 1971. Israel continues to await the Egyptian replies to the proposals submitted by her to Ambassador Jarring."

One Mission

Foreign Minister Abba Eban and Deputy Prime Minister Yigal Allon said late last week following the disclosure of the Jarring proposals that the UN envoy had one mission —that of a go-between and not of a mediator presenting proposals.

Prime Minister Golda Meir said Israel has asked one thing of Mr. Jarring—to get an answer from Egypt on Israel's recognition. No government in Cairo has ever expressed willingness to accept Israel as a state.

The Jarring proposals were reported to center on Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Sinai Peninsula, along with eventual Egyptian recognition of the Jewish state.

"By this single move, he (Mr. Jarring) has lost the position of the neutral friendly to both sides and turned himself into a third party with an aim of his own," The Jerusalem Post said in one of a rash of editorials against the Jarring initiative.

The nation's largest circulation newspaper, Maariv, said, "instead of us negotiating with the Arabs and the Arabs with us, we have become a small cog in a negotiating machine. . . . It hardly suits Israel's just position that peace in our region emerge from direct negotiations."

Meanwhile, in Tel Aviv, Israel accused Egypt of sending warplanes over its positions along the Suez Canal today, the first allegation of a cease-fire violation since Cairo extended the truce for 30 days on Feb. 4.

An announcement from the Israeli Command said that two Egyptian Sukhoi-7 bombers flew over Israeli positions on the east bank of the Suez Canal at 13:40 p.m.

Border Clash

TIBERIUS, Israel, Feb. 14 (AP).—Israeli troops killed four infiltrating Arab guerrillas near the Lebanese-Israeli border late last night, the Israelis said today.

There were no Israeli casualties in the clash near the frontier village of Yiftah on the eastern sector of the frontier.

Egypt's Reply to Jarring Set, Will Be Delivered Shortly

CAIRO, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—Egypt has completed its reply to United Nations envoy Gunnar Jarring on terms for a peace settlement with Israel and will deliver it shortly.

The Egyptian response to Mr. Jarring's request for the warring parties to clarify their positions was drawn up at a meeting between President Anwar Sadat, Premier Mahmoud Fawzy and top aides last night.

It was disclosed to a meeting of the full cabinet today, at which Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad reported on latest political developments, including contacts between Egypt and the Big Four powers in New York.

The cabinet afterward discussed the military situation. The front line has been quiet since August, when the cease-fire was instituted. President Sadat has said he will not extend the standstill beyond March 7 without concrete moves for an Israeli withdrawal.

Jarring's Effort

It seems possible that Mr. Jarring's latest effort to speed up a settlement between Egypt and Israel, involving the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Sinai, may be considered here as constituting such a positive development, observers said.

Egypt has undertaken to start clearing the Suez Canal if Israel begins a partial withdrawal from its positions on the east bank.

The Cairo press has said that the Israelis are trying to start up a campaign against the UN envoy, by accusing him of overstepping his mandate.

There is muted satisfaction here at the latest turn of political developments in New York, including the decision of the United States to take up with the Soviet Union, Britain and France the question of guarantees for a Middle East settlement.

Egypt wants a big-power involvement in a settlement. Israel categorically opposes it.

President Sadat's latest strategy in imposing a short time limit to the cease-fire and at the same time throwing open the possibility of reopening the Suez Canal again, was seen by political commentators as having contributed to the new peace moves.

Tito Arrives

President Tito of Yugoslavia, one of Egypt's closest allies, flew in today for a six-day official visit and talks with President Sadat on the situation.

It will be President Tito's first full-scale get-together with President Sadat since the latter succeeded Marshal Tito's old friend, the late Gamal Abdel Nasser, last autumn.

President Tito, who has also been making efforts for a Middle East settlement through diplomatic channels, was reported to have received messages on the crisis from President Nixon and British Prime Minister Edward Heath.

President Sadat and his guest, accompanied by their wives, visited Nasser's tomb on the outskirts of Cairo, where the Yugoslav president laid a wreath. President and Mrs. Tito were guests of honor at a state banquet at Tahera palace this evening.

There will be two rounds of official talks, starting tomorrow morning. President Tito is accompanied by a large delegation including Mirko Tepavac, secretary of state for foreign affairs, and Dr. Redivoj Uvalic, his deputy.

Amman Torn By Fighting For 4th Day

AMMAN, Feb. 14 (UPI).—Gunfire erupted in Amman for the fourth straight day today, and King Hussein stressed the role of his army in protecting the nation.

A Palestinian commando group called for "revolutionary violence" in fighting the royalist troops.

Government officials turned their attention to the latest Middle East peace initiative — UN mediator Gunnar V. Jarring's memorandum to Israel, Egypt and Jordan.

Guerrilla sources said there was intermittent firing throughout the night, and machine-gun fire broke out at 3 a.m.

Residents said the firing was in the Amman railroad-station area, which lies astride the main road to the airport. This has been a much fought-over sector since violence broke out again in Jordan Thursday after a month of peace.

Neither the government nor the guerrillas had any immediate statement on today's outburst, and by early afternoon the city was calm again.

Saturday's Fighting

Yesterday Palestinian guerrillas and Jordan government officials met for peace talks and the government warned against the continued existence of heavy weapons and armed men in Amman.

An Interior Ministry statement yesterday said three policemen had been killed and six wounded in two days of fighting.

A helicopter at Amman airport was damaged by a Katyusha rocket, the ministry said.

Guerrilla sources said 14 persons were killed on both sides and an unknown number injured in fighting which swept around the airport and railroad station and the Jebel al-Nasr (Victory Mountain) area of the capital.

Egyptian View

In Cairo, the newspaper al-Ahram said today that the Jordanian authorities have started a new campaign which might lead to serious full-scale clashes with the Palestinian resistance movement.

In an editorial on the recent wave of violence in the Jordanian capital, the newspaper said the danger of such fighting is its repercussions on current developments in the Middle East crisis.

"All previous attempts (by the Jordanian authorities) have failed to liquidate the Palestinian resistance movement," al-Ahram said.

"The will of the Palestinian people has become a force to be reckoned with, and no party in the (Middle East) conflict can deny this."

U.S., Russia Sign Pact On Pacific Fisheries

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP).—The United States and Russia signed three new northeastern Pacific fisheries agreements Friday, expanding various conservation arrangements and allowing Soviet fishing vessels to make up to four calls a month at the ports of Seattle and Portland.

The State Department said the Russians have agreed to concessions in their operations on the high seas and in return "the Soviet Union would be permitted to continue fishing for fin-fishes in the three to 12-mile zone in the Aleutian Islands during periods that U.S. crab fishermen are not operating in the area."

Italy Convicts 2 In Tobacco Deal

ROME, Feb. 14 (UPI).—A Rome court convicted the former director general and export chief of the Italian state tobacco monopoly yesterday of embezzlement and conflict of interest in a multi-million-dollar tobacco scandal.

Pietro Cova, former director general of the tobacco monopoly, was sentenced to six years and six months in jail and fined 500,000 lire ($800). Giacomo Tedaldi, former chief of the monopoly's export office, was sentenced to three years and five months in jail and fined 200,000 lire ($320).

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READY IN REGGIO—With water-cannon truck in background, helmeted police mass in formation prepared to quell riots in southern Italian city of Reggio Calabria.

Kosher Accord On Flight Meals

TEL AVIV, Feb. 14 (AP).—Arabs and Israelis may be at war, but an Arab airline is buying kosher meals specially prepared by Israel's state airline, reports El Al Airlines.

El Al said Middle East Airlines is buying the kosher flight meals through a third party in London.

Airline officials said they believed this was for Moslem passengers who, like Jews, are traditionally forbidden to eat pork. El Al said several other airlines also are buying meals made in its newly expanded kosher kitchen in London.

Calabrian Protesters Reject Compromise, Battle Police

REGGIO CALABRIA, Italy, Feb. 14 (AP).—Demonstrators ambushed and stoned riot policemen today as local protest leaders urged all-out resistance to a government plan to settle the Calabria crisis.

Police fired tear gas at the demonstrators, who stepped out of homes and alleys and bombarded them with stones as they tried to dismantle barricades. Two policemen were injured.

The police moved into the rebellious neighborhoods of Sbarre and Santa Caterina to take down new barricades erected yesterday. They took two of the barricades apart before the attackers emerged from hiding and started showering them with stones and other objects.

Two motorized police platoons sped to the scene. They surprised the demonstrators and dispersed them.

Plan Rejected

The new violence occurred after hardline insurgents yesterday rejected a plan by Premier Emilio Colombo to meet rival demands by Reggio Calabria and Catanzaro to be named capital of the Calabria region.

Mr. Colombo had proposed that the functions of the capital should be split between the two cities.

Today, the "action committee" that has led more than seven months of agitation here distributed leaflets that proclaimed:

"Our efforts to obtain justice will be multiplied. Every economic and productive activity will be paralyzed. The undrushable will of an entire people to safeguard its livelihood and the future of Reggio cannot be denied."

Israelis, Romanians Satisfied With Extended Trade Accord

By Tom Lambert

JERUSALEM, Feb. 14.—In another manifestation of their unique relationship, Israel and Communist Romania have signed a five-year extension of their mutually satisfactory trade and economic cooperation agreement.

Romania is the only Communist bloc state with which Israel has a formal trade pact, although it conducts some commerce with the others without agreements; the only Communist nation with which it has formal diplomatic relations, and the only one which refuses to condemn this country ritually as an aggressor against the Arabs. Instead, Romania tries to maintain some semblance of neutrality in the Middle East conflict. In addition, Romania's treatment of its estimated 80,000 Jews is liberal in comparison to, say, Moscow's.

Eastern Foothold

This unique relationship between the two countries is a factor in the Bucharest government's policy of qualified independence from Moscow. The extended trade agreement allows Romania to show again its ability to steer a different course from the Soviet Union on the Middle East issue as it does on China. Soviet bloc economic policy and, to some degree, the United States and the West. Romania's Middle East stand has caused some complaints from Arab states. But Bucharest thus far has not been swayed by them.

For Israel, the trade agreement enables this country to maintain and expand its foothold in an Eastern European nation, thus demonstrating that it can coexist commercially as well as diplomatically with a Communist state and to nurture its ties with the Jewish community in Romania.

Signed on Jan. 30 in Bucharest by Romanian Foreign Trade Minister C. Burtica and Israeli Agriculture and Development Minister Haim Gvati, the extended pact calls for an almost certain increase in commerce and a continuing attempt by Israel to assist Romania to sell its products in the Soviet Communist world.

The first Israeli-Romanian trade and cooperation agreement signed in Paris in 1967 resulted in a three-year, two-way exchange of about $100 million worth of goods. Although Israel bought more goods from Romania last year than it sold that country, the trade flow over the three years generally was in balance.

Israeli officials forecast that the newly extended agreement will increase trade between the two countries at least 15 percent annually.

Under the extended as under the old agreement, Israel will ship phosphates, citrus fruit, some chemicals and irrigating and manufacturing equipment to Romania. That country will export pig iron, timber, lumber, sugar and some chemicals here. The agreement stipulates that the two nations will try to keep their trade in balance, so that neither will run up sizeable deficits.

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Nader Warring On Gasolines With Cadmium

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (WP).—Ralph Nader and his Center for the Study of Responsive Law have struck out against a new health hazard: cadmium in gasoline.

Cadmium has long been recognized as a health hazard associated with the smelting of zinc but not as an additive in gasoline. It contaminates air and water and works its way into food plants, particularly cereals. The metal has a cumulative effect in the body and had been linked to hardening of the arteries and high blood pressure.

Crash, Avalanches Fatal to 42 in Iran

GHAZALCHEH, Iran, Feb. 14 (UPI).—A bus carrying 58 persons skidded on an icy mountain pass Friday night and fell into a ravine northeast of Tehran, killing 31 persons and injuring 28.

Near Baraz, a series of avalanches crashed across a highway Friday night, trapping motorists and bus passengers in an area where 58 persons died in an avalanche last year. The police said 11 persons were killed, including a rescue worker whose bulldozer plunged into a canyon.

One Mother, Son to U.S.

Russians Reported Letting Seven Jewish Families Go

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Feb. 14 (NYT).—Soviet authorities were reported today to have given unexpected permission to seven Moscow Jewish families to leave the country. All were vocal in complaining about Soviet visa policies and most had been turned down previously.

Six of the families will leave this week to join relatives in Israel, and the seventh, Mrs. Esther Rigerman, and her son Leonid will travel to the United States, where Mrs. Rigerman was born.

The Rigermans had attracted attention here because of their successful effort to persuade the United States government to recognize them as American citizens because of Mrs. Rigerman's having been born in Brooklyn.

Soviet authorities last November jailed Leonid Rigerman for a week from entering the United States Embassy here, where he had consular business to take care of.

This led to a series of protests by the embassy and finally a decision to let the Rigermans leave. Mr. Rigerman, 30, said he was informed Friday that he and his mother have to leave by next Saturday. They plan to depart on Wednesday.

Son in U.S.

Of those going to Israel, the best known is Iosif Kazakov, whose son Yakov emigrated to Israel in 1969. Yakov Kazakov conducted a hunger strike in front of the United Nations Building in New York last March protesting his parents' inability to get an exit visa to join him.

The elder Kazakovs had persistently sought to get permission to emigrate and had freely given interviews to Western newsmen about their plight. Authorities who had turned down Iosif Kazakov's exit request several times previously approved it last week. He, his wife, his two daughters and his mother-in-law will depart this week for Vienna and go on to Israel.

Others who have received permission to leave, according to reliable Jewish sources, are Mr. and Mrs. Viktor Fedoseyev, Mr. and Mrs. David Drabkin and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Eduard Gurevich and Mr. and Mrs. Vadim Barshevsky and a child.

Krayna Shur, the sister of Gilel Shur, one of those arrested in Leningrad and awaiting trial, was also given permission to emigrate to Israel.

The granting of exit visas to these Jews followed a pattern established in recent weeks in which several outspoken critics of the Soviet society's treatment of Jews have suddenly been allowed to leave.

Jewish sources here, who know of many more Jews who have been denied permission to leave, refuse to call the latest exit visas a trend. Rather, they tend to consider the actions as part of an effort by Soviet authorities to "get rid" of the more outspoken ones who have signed petitions and have actively sought to inform world opinion of their problems.

Some others think that Soviet authorities, worried about the world reaction to the Leningrad trial of 11 would-be hijackers, nine of them Jews, are seeking to improve their image. But some 20 other Jews remain imprisoned in Leningrad, Riga and Kishinev on various charges relating to their desire to get to Israel.

There has been no definitive word on their fate. Nine of them were scheduled to go on trial in Leningrad in January, but trial was delayed. Western Communist correspondents said they were told there would be no more trials, but they cannot understand why the Jews are still confined.

Ulster Leader Again Meets With Heath

LONDON, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—Northern Ireland's Prime Minister, Maj. James Chichester-Clark, met British leaders again today in an effort to find a solution to the conflict in his troubled province.

Maj. Chichester-Clark gave his report to British Prime Minister Edward Heath and several senior ministers during the second day of talks at Chequers, Mr. Heath's official country residence. But no statements were issued after the meeting.

Both sides were anxious to avoid any comment on the volatile situation which led to the death last weekend of nine people in street battles between Irish Republican extremists and British troops.

But one of the measures which they are thought to have discussed was the possibility of sending a police unit from London to investigate a series of suspected political killings in Northern Ireland.

Detectives Sent In

British detectives went to the province last month to investigate the murder of 28-year-old John Kavanagh, who is believed to have been the victim of a political vendetta.

British police authorities are known to be reluctant about any move which could rob the understaffed British police of valuable manpower.

In Belfast yesterday, sporadic shootings and bombings went on even during the latest lull in fighting. Last night in Belfast was probably typical of what the citizens have come to expect. For example, there were a couple of shots fired somewhere in the Catholic district. Security forces failed to find out who fired the shots or if there were any dead or wounded.

During the night there were several bomb explosions in the streets, one of them underneath a British armored car, but no one was injured.

"By Belfast standards," said a British Army officer, "it was a fairly quiet night."

Methodist Writes Swinging Biblical Stories for Young

MAIDSTONE, England, Feb. 14 (UPI).—A Methodist minister said today he and his wife have written a book of Bible stories in which God is referred to as "Big G, a real cool father."

The book, designed for religious teaching in schools, refers to the prodigal son as "a layabout and long-haired greaser."

"We decided to write the book because we believe that, to young people, so much of the Bible is unreal and unrelated to facts as they understand them. I know our book introduces violence and strong language into the scriptures, and I know that it may bring the wrath of the church down upon us," said the minister, Rev. Denis Janney.

He discussed the book with newsmen while his wife sat nearby, wearing leather boots and short "hot pants."

An Interview With Egyptian President Sadat

(Continued from Page 1)

Americans should understand this. If Israel won't return our lands, we will have to pay whatever price is needed to liberate our country.

Borchgrave—Abba Eban says that if you interpreted Golda Meir's speech as a rejection of your proposal for a partial withdrawal from the canal, you should perhaps read it more carefully. After a second reading what is your conclusion?

Sadat—To begin with, as I told President Nixon, I think we differ on starting positions. The starting point for every Israeli attitude is that we were defeated and they can, therefore, dictate whatever they want. Our starting point is that we lost a battle—but not the war. If their starting point is erroneous, everything else is wrong.

Borchgrave—What's the new starting point?

Sadat—If they want peace, we also want peace. But let's be frank. Can peace be induced while one of the parties occupies one-seventh of the land of the other? The occupying power automatically has a veto. This is no way to bring about a lasting settlement. Which is what we most sincerely want. Let there be no doubt about that. A peace based on justice for all.

Borchgrave—Mrs. Meir says she is willing to discuss any suggestions for reopening the canal prior to negotiating other matters. This could include your suggestion as well. She talks about normalization of civilian life in the canal zone and de-escalation of the military setup. Isn't this worth exploring?

Sadat—She speaks about normalization. But what authority does she have to speak about civilians in our own country? Would America discuss normalization along the Mississippi with a foreign power? The canal is Egyptian and was founded long before Israel became a state. This is a flagrant intrusion into our own affairs.

Borchgrave—Does your proposal include free passage for Israeli ships?

Sadat—Yes; we have agreed to this in our memorandum to Ambassador Jarring. Free passage is clearly spelled out. But first Israel must fulfill its obligations under the UN resolution.

Borchgrave—How do you feel about U.S. readiness to discuss Big Four guarantees with the other Big Three?

Sadat—A significant change. An encouraging development. I had always hoped that the U.S., apart from being a friend of Israel, as a major power, would demonstrate its responsibility toward peace based on justice. I never dreamed that the U.S. would be on our side. I ask only one thing: Can the U.S. be neutral and objective?

Borchgrave—You have said that if Israel does not accept partial withdrawal from the canal, it will be throwing away the last chance for peace? How can your offer lead to permanent peace?

Sadat—Before Feb. 5, the U.S. government and Israel raised hell all over the world about cease-fire or no cease-fire. The substance of the whole problem got lost in the shuffle. Well, with our proposal we say the problem is not cease-fire but how to dismantle the Israeli occupation in return for a lasting settlement. Let us tackle together real substance. If we do that and discuss through Jarring, in practical, concrete terms, the main problem, we are quite ready to cease fire. But a permanent cease-fire will automatically lead to a permanent status quo and permanent occupation.

Borchgrave—The Israelis say no withdrawal without peace and you say no peace without withdrawal. This strikes many outsiders as an exercise in semantics. Since insiders are talking about a package deal, couldn't you test Israel's real intentions by committing yourself to a peace treaty and then see if the Israelis commit themselves to withdrawal?

Sadat—That is a very important question. If you read the UN resolution very carefully it is an embryonic peace treaty. That is a solemn commitment on our part. But we are still waiting for a solemn commitment on the other side. Why should all the obligations be on us? Try to use elementary psychology. A partial withdrawal will test Israel's alleged good intentions, open the canal for free navigation for the whole world, and after that Jarring can work out a timetable to solve the whole problem. Then I can prolong the cease-fire for another fixed time. And then we move toward final peace. The trouble with the Israelis is that they are still dreaming about their victory. If they want real peace, we are more than ready for one, too.

Borchgrave—You ask for complete withdrawal to the 1967 borders. The Israelis reply they won't pull back all the way. Would the Arabs be prepared to negotiate minor border rectifications? For example, if the Israelis gave up all of Sinai (in return for a strong UN presence at Sharm el-Sheik, guaranteed by the Big Four), gave up the Golan Plain, including the Syrian city of Kuneitra, would you have any objection to minor concessions in the Latrun Bulge, Kalkilya, Tulkarm and on the Golan Heights themselves?

Sadat—It's for the countries concerned to decide. The problem now is the larger aspect of peace. In our view the Israeli demand for secure and defensible borders is a pretext for expansion. Some prominent Israeli intellectuals you yourself interviewed in Newsweek last year are of the same opinion. They described their government's policy as one of creeping annexation that is leading Israel nowhere. I will go even further. The party that needs secure borders is us, not Israel.

Borchgrave—The Israelis have made clear they won't fight again according to the ground rules of last year's war of attrition. If you resume firing, this presumably means massive retaliation. So wouldn't a resumption of Egyptian shelling, in effect, trigger the fourth round?

Sadat—The third round, started by Israel in 1967, is still going on. The Israelis have bombed our heartland, used napalm, with as many as 180 planes in 17 hours of raids in a single day. The U.S. bombs they dropped cost from half a million to a million dollars a day. All this has only been interrupted by the cease-fire. Israeli policy is to put fear and despair in our hearts. But this has proved fruitless. It does not bring peace.

Borchgrave—Do you feel confident you now have the capability to cross the canal and hold and widen a beachhead on the other side?

Sadat—These are secret military plans. I'm not in a position to speak about them.

Borchgrave—Is it true that your missile sites in the canal zone are now entirely manned by Egyptians?

Sadat—Correct. What the Israelis said about Russians in the canal zone was totally untrue. We don't want anyone else to fight our battle.

Borchgrave—I think it's important that you spell out as clearly as possible what you would be prepared to put in a peace treaty.

Sadat—If Israel returns our land under the Security Council resolution, the inviolability and political independence of every state in the area, including Israel [would be part of a peace treaty]. We pledge our solemn word on this. We have no designs on Israel; it is Israel that has designs on us. The territorial integrity of Israel in secure and recognized borders will be guaranteed by the Big Four. Israel will enjoy freedom of navigation in the canal and the straits, again guaranteed. For all this to happen, however, there must be a just solution to the Palestinian problem.

Borchgrave—There is still much confusion about the Palestinian problem. What would be your objection to adequate financial compensation for Palestinian refugees coupled with a referendum in the West Bank and Gaza to determine whether Palestinians want a separate state, either federated or confederated with Jordan, or remain an integral part of Jordan?

Sadat—I'm not in a position to decide for the Palestinians, but this sounds like a reasonable way to solve the problem—compensation and referendum. They must decide for themselves.

Borchgrave—You have said you are not prepared to establish normal diplomatic relations with Israel. Could you tell me, specifically, then, what you have in mind?

Sadat—Golda Meir once said that peace will only come when she can drive her car from Tel Aviv to Cairo to do some shopping. That is a pipedream based on the victory complex. America, for example, recognizes China's territorial integrity but does not have normal diplomatic relations with Peking. The exchange of ambassadors is a technicality. It's a question of sovereignty. Each nation decides for itself. But Israeli propaganda has used what I said to claim that I wouldn't recognize Israel's territorial integrity. That is absolute nonsense, designed to confuse American opinion.

Borchgrave—When I asked President Nasser two years ago whether he would agree to the stationing of units of the Big Four powers at Sharm as part of an agreement on Israeli withdrawal from Sinai, he said no very emphatically. Your position on this score has changed completely. Why?

Sadat—My proposal is motivated solely by my desire to facilitate a durable settlement. My people won't like it. That's why Nasser was against it. But I will take that risk. And after that, if world opinion doesn't understand our attitude, we can then say we've done our level best. It won't be our responsibility if the Israelis refuse the guarantees that are being offered.

Borchgrave—What do you feel the U.S. could do that it hasn't done?

Sadat—The U.S. administration is the key to peace. If they want peace, they certainly have the means to convince Israel of our good intentions. You have pampered Israel long enough. Why should you treat Israel differently from your other allies? In 1956 we didn't start the war and you helped get the Israeli to withdraw from Sinai. In 1967 we didn't start the war either. Three of our cities have been almost totally destroyed. If the U.S. still has a sense of justice and fair play, it still has a great role to play.

Borchgrave—To conclude, what can you say that might convince Israel that your aim is no longer its destruction through a process to be resumed after a partial peace has been concluded?

Sadat—You have put the cards before the desired. We are the ones who have to be convinced.

© [illegible]

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United Press International.

IS SECOND PROTEST OF THE DAY—After demonstrating his anti-war sentiments at the University of Wisconsin in Madison, a youth registers another protest at being arrested, following a rally clash which injured one policeman.

Is Granted Honorable Discharge

...est Pointer Ruled Conscientious Objector

...W YORK, Feb. 14 (NYT).—...st Point graduate has won ...onorable discharge on the ...d that he is a conscientious ...or. According to the Amer... Civil Liberties Union, which ...sented him, and is arguing a ...r case, he is the first grad... of the academy to be dis...ed as a conscientious ob...

... objector, Cornelius McNeil ...r jr., 23, said in his applica... that he believed "service in ... armed forces is an immoral ...," and that he was opposed ...olence as well as killing, and ...as a black man, "I am caused ... more than usually sensitive ...e fact of violence in life and ...effect of violence on men's ...

... Cooper said yesterday he ... to become a doctor "to do ...thing with social value." ...king of his future in an in...ew, he urged tha' the United ...s adopt pacifism and total ...mament as national policies. ...e former first lieutenant said ...as "absurd" to try members ...ie U.S. armed forces for "war ...es" or atrocities in Vietnam ...e war itself is a crime."

... a graduate of the class of ..., his application for status as ...nscientious objector was made ...n he was a first lieutenant. It ... at first turned down with the ...mmendation by the hearing officer that he be assigned to a noncombatant unit, the Medical Service Corps.

The decision was overruled by Maj. Gen. George S. Blanchard, commanding general at Fort Bragg, N.C., who wrote after interviewing the lieutenant:

Convinced of Sincerity

"I am completely convinced that this officer should be released from active duty as soon as possible. He is quite sincere and is of no benefit to his division or to the Army as a result of the beliefs he holds."

Mr. Cooper, whose father went up through the ranks to become a lieutenant in World War II, and whose uncle, a chaplain, retired from the Army as a lieutenant colonel, said, after learning of his discharge:

"Receipt of notice of acceptance of my application for discharge from the Army as a conscientious objector was like a great weight of indescribable dimension being lifted from me, and yet only a time of modest celebration. Why? Because the terrible ordeal to which most conscientious objectors are subjected is a national disgrace which will never be lost on me.

"I wonder how we can tell ourselves that it makes sense to erect elaborate hurdles before the man who says he will not kill and nothing at all before the man who says he will."

In seeking the discharge, Mr. Cooper, who was trained as a Ranger but had not yet seen combat, told how his drift toward conscientious objector came during his years at the academy after a boyhood during which he had looked upon military service with favor.

"I also perceived," he said in his application for discharge, "that as a black West Pointer, in these times of turmoil, I could be of assistance to the growing numbers of black soldiers in the Army."

Obituaries

...r. Glueck, College President ...nd Biblical Archaeologist

...NCINNATI, Feb. 14 (NYT).—...Nelson Glueck, 70, eminent ...al archaeologist and president ...ebrew Union College-Jewish ...ute of Religion, died here Fri...night of cancer.

Glueck searched the Holy ... for more than 40 years for ...ological treasures, using the ... as his guide.

...aps his most famous dis... came in 1934, when he iden... the site of King Solomon's ... at Khirbet Nahas in the ... Later he identified Ezion... on the Red Sea as the ...e site of Solomon's seaport ...rtress.

...president of the Rabbinical ... of the American Reform ... movement, Dr. Glueck ex... the institution from its one ...s in Cincinnati into an im... academic complex with ...nal centers in New York, ...ngeles and Jerusalem.

...was a rabbi who never served ...regation, but delivered, partly ...brew, the benediction—"May ...rd be gracious unto thee"— ... inauguration of President ...dy.

Roger Kyes

...ROIT, Feb. 14 (Reuters).— ... Kyes, 64, retired executive ...resident of General Motors ...

...n. Amin Says ... Didn't Plan ...up in Uganda

...ROBI, Uganda, Feb. 14 ...—Ugandan head of state ...Gen. Idi Amin said yester... that a sergeant major ...ered the army coup that ...rew former President Milton ... last month.

Amin said he had no fore...dge of a coup until the ...d man, a Sgt. Maj. Mussa, ...him to take command.

Amin, in an interview with ...irobi newspaper Sunday Na... said Mr. Obote had arranged ...ll army officers who were ...members of the pro-Obote ... and Lango tribes were to ...rmed and arrested on Jan. ...Gen. Amin said Mr. Obote ... the arrangements by tele... from Singapore, where he ...tending the Commonwealth ...rs' conference.

Amin said that he was to ...een killed on Jan. 25 and ...e man saved Uganda "from ...errible fate that Obote ...d for us all."

...general said if it were not ...t. Maj. Mussa. "I would ... alive today."

Kampala, Felix Onama, ... minister in the Obote ... agreed that Gen. Amin ...thing to do with planning ...up. "He was out hunting, ... was not until the soldiers ... the reins of leadership in ...ds that he knew there had ... coup."

Moscow Frees American Jailed On Drug Charge

LONDON, Feb. 14 (AP).—Stephen F. Abney, 26, who served most of a three-year sentence in a Soviet labor camp on a narcotics charge, arrived in London today on his way home to Los Angeles. Police immediately hustled him into protective custody.

Mr. Abney was described by U.S. Embassy officials in Moscow as the last of several Americans serving terms in Russia on drug offenses.

He left Moscow earlier today and arrived in London for a 40-minute stopover in the custody of British officials. He stepped off the Soviet Aeroflot flight into a waiting police car.

A British European Airways official responsible for handling the Aeroflot flight here said Mr. Abney was taken into temporary custody because he may have to face further charges in the United States.

Airline Cuts Flights

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—National Airlines has announced the elimination of 16 daily flights as an economy measure. This represents a 4 percent cut in its flight operations.

NAACP Terms W. Germany Unfriendly to Many Black GIs

FRANKFURT, Feb 14 (UPI).—To many black American soldiers, West Germany is an unfriendly country.

That was one conclusion reached by an investigating team from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which has completed a two-and-a-half-week study of the racial situation among GIs stationed in West Germany.

The three-man panel said at a press conference that some cases of discriminatory practices against blacks by German landlords or club owners were worse than in the United States.

"The fact that so many are told to their face by a German landlord that they will not rent to them because of race makes the black soldier wonder why he is here," said Nathaniel Jones, the NAACP general counsel and leader of the investigators.

Mr. Jones was accompanied on his tour of about a dozen U.S. military installations throughout West Germany and Berlin by Julius Williams, director of veterans' and military affairs for the NAACP, and Melvin Boldon, a staff attorney.

A full report on their findings is to be released later by NAACP headquarters.

As have several other groups looking into race relations in the Army here, the NAACP panel found "pervasive and extremely intense" grievances among blacks.

They listed needs for improved communication between the ranks, better channels for grievance solution, new educational programs on black culture and tradition, and more black officers.

But the group expressed satisfaction with a number of Army policy directives it described as "forward-looking" and "in the right direction."

Although not specified, they undoubtedly included an order issued late last year by Gen. James H. Polk, commander of the U.S. Army in Europe, that placed off limits all off-base housing not open to black and white alike.

Mr. Jones also said he had found "a high awareness of the problems among a number of senior officers," but there remain cases of junior officers who "have yet to develop a sensitivity for the consequences" of the new Army orders, he added.

Some of the harshest criticisms appeared to be reserved for the nation that is host to 165,000 white and 20,000 black American soldiers.

Blacks, said Mr. Jones, "feel that in terms of obtaining housing and enjoying entertainment in the community, they often encounter more discrimination than in assignments in the States, even in the South."

60 Seized in Protest

PARIS, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—Police arrested about 60 young persons last night after a demonstration inside the Sacré Cœur Basilica, the well known white-domed church which dominates the Paris skyline. The shouting demonstrators overturned candle stands and chairs.

Pompidou Back Home

PARIS, Feb. 14 (UPI).—President Georges Pompidou returned yesterday from a five-nation, 10-day official visit to former French African colonies.

Old Newspapers Reported Fine For Cattle Feed

BELTSVILLE, Md., Feb. 14 (AP).—An animal scientist at the Agricultural Research Center here claims that old newspapers can be blended with other ingredients to make a tasty meal for cows and other animals.

A cow can consume daily the equivalent of several 80-page newspapers mixed with molasses, soybean meal, minerals and vitamins, says Dr. David Dinius.

Although the U.S. Food and Drug Administration has not yet approved the feeding technique, Dr. Dinius says he has found no danger to the animals.

Dr. Dinius explains that a cow's stomach can turn the fibrous material of newspapers into energy-producing carbohydrates.

Ford Working on Car For Asian Market

PERTH, West Australia, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—Henry Ford 2d indicated here this weekend that the Ford Motor Co. is at work on an economical vehicle aimed at the Asian market.

Mr. Ford told reporters that production of the car—officially code-named BC (Bullock Cart)—could start by the end of next year or early in 1973.

The major requirement was a durable vehicle to run on the bad roads in Asian villages. It had to have a multiplicity of uses, he said.

Mr. Ford is on a tour of Asia.

Florida Prison Riot Quelled By Buckshot; 20 Wounded

RAIFORD, Fla., Feb. 14 (AP).—Twenty prisoners were wounded by shotgun fire and 23 more were injured in a scramble to escape buckshot blasts when guards at Raiford State Prison opened fire Friday on 600 inmates who tried to storm a fence, officials said.

The prisoners returned to their cells after the shooting, the officials said.

Louie Wainwright, Florida's director of correction, said about 600 prisoners massed on the recreation field at the 2,200-man main prison while officials tried to deal with hunger-striking inmates at a maximum security prison a short distance away.

The 1,200 prisoners in maximum security were on a hunger strike to support demands that included conjugal visits, better food preparation, increased vocational training and improved parole procedures.

"We had gotten the maximum security group calmed down pretty good when they started up in the other prison," Mr. Wainwright said.

"The guards tried calming them down. But the prisoners were smashing windows and burning anything they could find around the athletic field—equipment and benches and the boxing ring.

"Then the prisoners started heading for the fence. By that time it was getting dark and the guards had to fire to bring them under control," he said.

Most of the prisoners suffered superficial wounds from shotgun pellets, but 11 were hospitalized, Mr. Wainwright said.

Students Battle Barcelona Police Over Concert Ban

BARCELONA, Feb. 14 (AP).—Barcelona university students battled police with stones yesterday after a concert by American folksinger Pete Seeger was unexpectedly banned.

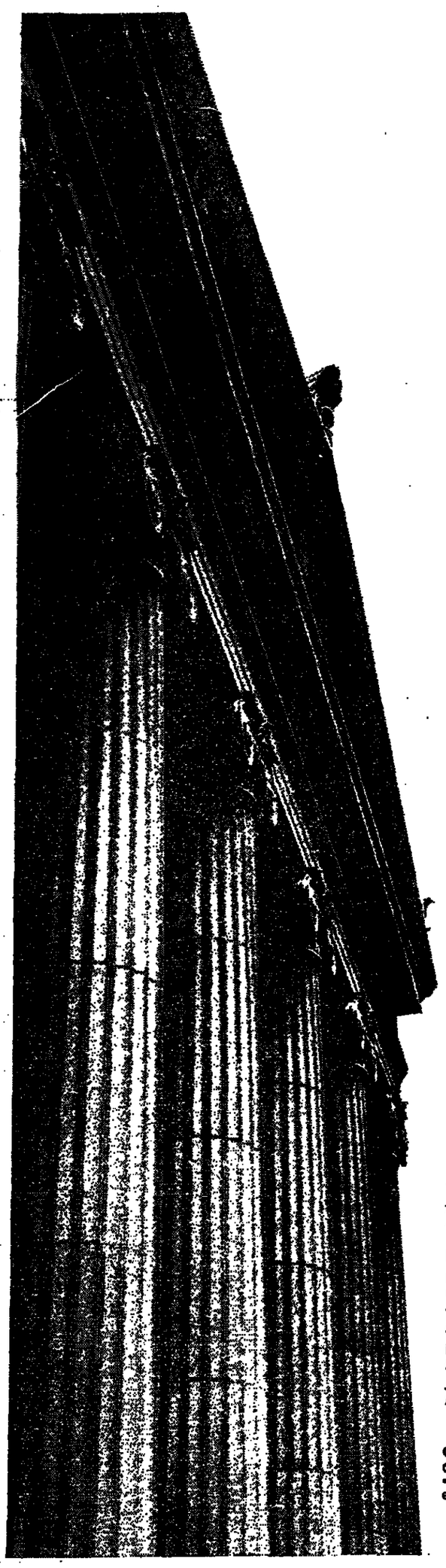
An estimated 8,000 students gathered at the university's School of Engineering to hear Mr. Seeger, 51, and left the building chanting "We want Seeger" and "No more repression."

Student groups then blocked traffic and pelted helmeted riot police with stones as they charged to break up the demonstrations. Several students were injured and at least 20 were arrested, sources said.

The civil governor's office gave no reason for the banning. Mr Seeger's Barcelona appearance was his last scheduled in Spain on an impromptu tour that began a week ago. University sources indicated earlier that his concert might be banned because an anti-government demonstration broke out following another concert in the industrial city of Tarrasa near here last Sunday.

42 Killed in Colombia

BOGOTA, Colombia, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—At least 42 people were reported killed Friday in northern Colombia when a bridge collapsed, hurling a bus into a river gorge. Reports from Boyaca province, 190 miles north of here, said the bus was carrying 70 persons when the accident occurred near the village of Cocuy.



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Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition

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ASSETS	DEC. 31, 1970	DEC. 31, 1969 (Without Independent Audit)
Cash and Due From Banks	$1,804,859,000	$1,294,647,000
Securities:		
United States Treasury Securities	$ 572,945,000	$ 423,376,000
Obligations of States and Political Subdivisions	765,664,000	763,528,000
Other Securities	182,063,000	60,431,000
Trading Account Securities	413,528,000	125,318,000
Total Securities	$1,934,200,000	$1,372,653,000
Federal Funds Sold and Securities Purchased under Agreements to Resell	$ 8,800,000	$ 10,751,000
Loans and Discounts	4,433,724,000	4,492,478,000
Premises and Equipment	32,772,000	25,907,000
Customers' Liability on Acceptances	202,746,000	128,095,000
Other Assets	446,449,000	469,040,000
Total Assets	$8,863,550,000	$7,793,571,000
LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Deposits:		
Head Office—Demand	$2,996,626,000	$2,883,029,000
Savings	847,601,000	763,943,000
Other Time	1,135,948,000	533,539,000
Overseas Branches & Subsidiaries	2,173,969,000	2,123,747,000
Total Deposits	$7,154,144,000	$6,304,258,000
Federal Funds Purchased and Securities Sold under Agreements to Repurchase	$ 484,807,000	$ 152,594,000
Other Liabilities For Borrowed Money	216,382,000	459,292,000
Acceptances Outstanding	204,159,000	128,156,000
Other Liabilities	139,138,000	113,082,000
Total Liabilities	$8,198,630,000	$7,157,382,000
Reserves on Loans	$ 123,782,000	$ 123,788,000
Shareholders' Equity:		
Preferred Stock—Without Par Value: 1,000,000 Shares Authorized but Unissued Both Years	$ —	$ —
Common Stock—$10 Par Value: Authorized: 20,000,000 Shares Both Years Issued and Outstanding: 1970—17,009,390 shares 1969—16,988,795 shares	170,094,000	169,888,000
Capital Surplus	315,445,000	276,484,000
Retained Earnings	55,599,000	66,029,000
Total Shareholders' Equity	$ 541,138,000	$ 512,401,000
Total Liabilities, Reserves and Shareholders' Equity	$8,863,550,000	$7,793,571,000

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Berrigan Case Jolts Catholic Church

By Douglas Robinson

NEW YORK (NYT).—Accusations that several anti-war Roman Catholic clergy plotted to kidnap a high government official and bomb federal installations in Washington have set off a shock wave in the church that apparently will not soon ebb.

In addition to increasing the political and moral ferment in various religious orders and on Catholic college campuses, the charges have forced many rank-and-file Catholics to examine, even momentarily, the "theology of peace."

The church hierarchy—the cardinals, archbishops and bishops—are reluctant to discuss the impact of what has been termed the Catholic New Left, but there is not much doubt that they are extremely aware of the unrest in priestly ranks.

"The Cardinal would rather not be interviewed on this matter since he doesn't quite know which end is up," said Msgr. Eugene V. Clark, the secretary to Terence Cardinal Cook of New York, when asked recently if the prelate would comment on the issue.

"He feels that no matter what he said, it would end up applying to the Berrigans," the Monsignor said.

Locus of New Left

The Berrigans, of course, are the locus of the Catholic New Left. Both are priests and both are now serving sentences in the Federal Correctional Institution at Danbury, Conn., for participating in the destruction of draft board records at Catonsville, Md., in the spring of 1968.

The Rev. Philip F. Berrigan, a member of the St. Joseph's Society of the Sacred Heart, is a bluff, handsome man of 47 years. He stands accused of plotting to kidnap Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's assistant for national security affairs, and to blow up heating tunnels in Federal buildings.

His older brother, Daniel J. Berrigan, 49, who belongs to the Society of Jesus, is an intense man who is able to exercise an almost magnetic hold over his listeners. He is a writer and poet.

It was Father Philip Berrigan and five others—a nun, two priests, a former priest and a student—who were accused of the actual plotting. Father Daniel Berrigan, three nuns, a former priest and a college professor were among those named as co-conspirators but not defendants.

The charges against the Berrigans and the others were first made public by J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation last Nov. 27 in testimony before a Senate Appropriations subcommittee. Indictments were handed down by a Federal grand jury in Harrisburg, Pa., last month.

Both the Berrigans, in a statement issued by their attorney, William M. Kuntzler of New York, denied the charges, saying that the "objective is a simple but deadly one—to destroy the peace movement by creating caricatures of those who oppose the war in Southeast Asia."

Catholic Reaction

The initial jailing of the Berrigans, the later statement by Mr. Hoover and the indictments caused a flurry in Roman Catholic circles. Many Catholics across the country were put in the position of having to decide whether they did or did not support the Berrigans.

There was another reaction, too. The day after the Hoover testimony last November, several priests, temporarily calling themselves The Hoover Vacuum Conspiracy, destroyed draft records in Union, N. J., and in Jersey City.

Among the Jesuits of Father Daniel Berrigan's home order, there was a mixed reaction. Some of the older men angrily urged that he be thrown out of the order. Others, primarily the younger priests who have supported the Berrigans, voiced the belief that the charges could not possibly be true.

Some of the younger Jesuit priests in the Northeast, where the Berrigans have their strength, have become private detectives and are sleuthing about trying to find out what really happened.

The official response on the part of the Jesuits, however, has been one of restraint and the pronunciation of the belief that a man is innocent until proven guilty.

'We Shall See'

A spokesman for the General Curia of the Society of Jesus in Rome said that "the case of Father Daniel Berrigan is under judicial process and this is not the time to make any statement one way or the other."

"We shall see what evidence is produced," he went on. "The Jesuit Provincials of the New York and New England Provinces have visited Father Dan in prison and have reported to Superior General Pedro Arrupe."

Privately, the spokesman said that if the latest charges were proved, Father Arrupe would have to make a decision on Father Daniel Berrigan's status within the order.

He described the priest as "really a poet in the first place" and as a man who had caused "quite a few headaches in the past." The new charges, he said, came as a surprise to the order, adding that "I hope they came as a surprise also to Dan Berrigan."

The Provincial of the Society of Jesus of New England, the Rev. William G. Guindon, wrote to Father Daniel Berrigan last August volunteering his assistance if he could be of any help to the priest or his brother during their imprisonment at Danbury.

"May I write to welcome you to the New England Province—neither facetiously nor with precious words—but simply as greeting a suffering and prophetic brother in our midst?"

Father Guindon enclosed a "letter of fraternal support" from the New England Province Forum, a group of Jesuits elected to advise the Provincial on policy matters. The letter had been voted on late last spring.

In addition to the "message of fraternal solidarity," the letter, which was signed by Father Guindon and the Rev. Robert F. O'Brien, chairman of the forum, said that "your actions and your words have touched us."

"You make us confront our own consciences to ask what we are doing to build peace among His people," the letter went on. "For some, your actions are a stumbling block; for others, a challenge to follow. To us, you are a brother Jesuit, part of our hope, part of our joy in sharing life and service."

On the Campuses

There has also been reaction on Catholic campuses. The entire winter issue of The Holy Cross Quarterly, edited by a Jesuit, it given over to articles about the Berrigans and their cause. Only one article is outspokenly critical.

At Marymount College in Tarrytown, N. Y., the student senate, representing 1,100 Catholic women, gave a vote of confidence to Sister Elizabeth McAlister, a codefendant in the kidnap-bomb case. Sister Elizabeth has been suspended with pay from her post as an art history instructor pending the outcome of a trial.

Father Philip Berrigan has received some comfort from the members of his order, the Josephite Fathers. In a letter to him last October, the Very Rev. Matthew J. O'Rourke, Vicar General of the Josephites, voiced his support in the hour of need.

"Your imprisonment remains a testimony to the strength of your convictions and your fidelity to conscience," the letter read in part. "More than this, the direction of your life and your voice have touched us all."

"None of us can avoid the vital questions of war and peace," the letter continued. "Each of us must face the issue of the rights of conscience as related to responsibilities within our society. The questions your own decisions have posed for us have helped to clarify both our Christian and Josephite vocation."

A Vocal Critic

It has not been support and comfort for the Berrigans, however, in all quarters. One of their most vocal critics in the church is the Rev. Andrew M. Greeley, a Chicago priest who writes often on a number of topics.

In the winter issue of The Holy Cross Quarterly, Father Greeley, who is not a Jesuit, compares Father Daniel Berrigan with the "self-righteous fanatics" who have headed other revolutionary movements.

"There isn't much doubt from the various press conferences Father Berrigan participated in before the FBI finally hunted him down that he denies the legitimacy of American society and is calling for its destruction," Father Greeley wrote.

"He does not yet advocate violence though there certainly is a progression in his thought toward that direction," he continued. "But the logic leading toward violence in Berrigan's thinking is inevitable."

"Make no mistake about it. The self-righteous moralism displayed in the Berrigan interviews simply will not tolerate the immorality of those who dare disagree with him. If Daniel Berrigan were in power, I would be in jail—and not for destroying government property either, but because I was immoral."

AP.

The Rev. Daniel Berrigan addressing rally at U.S. mission to UN in February, 1968.

A Critical Look at His Ballet in New York

Béjart's Eclecticism Stops There

By Clive Barnes

NEW YORK (NYT).—What is one to say about Maurice Béjart and his Ballet of the 20th Century which last night ended its New York debut engagement at the Brooklyn Academy of Music? Critically, it has been disastrously received—very few American writers or critics finding many good words to say for it. Yet it seems to have done very well at the box office. So before discussing the season critically, it seems pertinent to consider whether Béjart has succeeded in attracting an audience that normally does not attend ballet, and indeed knows nothing about ballet—in short, the audience that Béjart works for.

One potent factor in the gratifying box-office response has been the remarkable publicity organized by the Brooklyn academy. Admittedly, it was helped by the Belgian government and Sabena, the Belgian airlines. They sponsored about a dozen or so American writers on an expense-paid junket to see the Bejart ballet in its home town of Brussels. This is always a good way to get yourself talked about—and often with a certain generosity of spirit. But this was not the entire story.

There was a splendid advertising concentration on the name Bejart itself. Bejart had never appeared here, but there was a subliminal interest, or perhaps curiosity, in what he was doing.

The Campaign

Advertisements were placed in the New York Times, but also, more than usual and larger than usual, in student newspapers—and these merely gave the price scale, as $1 and $2, for that is what students were paying.

And here we come to the crux of the matter. Up to, but not including last Sunday, the theater had sold 8,303 tickets for students. And 2,579 tickets were sold in advance at $2 each by the academy's own audience development program. The same program also sold 3,764 tickets at $1 each at the box office one hour before the curtain. The remaining 1,960 seats, for which the academy was paid $1.75 apiece, were distributed by the Theater Development Fund. The $2 and $1 seats were partly subsidized by a grant of $60,000 from International Telephone and Telegraph.

In the marketing procedures—for the sales were also helped to some extent by Brooklyn's dance subscription series—this Bejart season was of great importance. I only trust that the Academy of Music will devote itself to selling Eliot Feld with the same energy that it has sold Bejart and I hope even more that ITT will come in and help with another $50,000 or so. But as a dance season it left almost everything to be desired. It was artistically a dismal failure.

A well-known dancer said quite recently: "Even when Bejart is insincere, he cheats." What she meant had nothing to do with Bejart's personality (he is a most agreeable and intelligent man, with enormous and genuine charm) but with his choreographic opportunism.

Bejart has tried to develop a kind of pop-ballet, and seems to imagine that popularity is some indication of artistic worth. Were such a proposition realistic, "The Sound of Music," would be the greatest movie ever made, and Johnny Carson America's greatest entertainer.

The materials Bejart uses in his ballets are either old-fashioned, derivative or both. Consider "Bhakti," which is probably his best ballet. This is a pseudo-Indian number with genuine-sounding Indian music, sexy Folies Bergère costumes, and choreography that seeks to add some kind of Indian curry flavoring to the good red meat of the classic dance. This is precisely the kind of thing that Michel Fokine was inveighing against at the beginning of the century.

Bejart's concept of Indian dance—even though he has been to India on a number of occasions—seems crude indeed. A few lotus positions, a few balances, some undulating arm movements, and a number of pelvic wriggles more reminiscent of belly-dancing than ballet dancing, and having little in common with any Indian style of my knowledge.

Bejart is an eclectic artist—he is eclectic in a literary, a political and an artistic sense. Politically, for example, his work has a radical appearance, but it is a radicalism more of slogans than of thought. The messages that all mankind are brothers, and that the world would be a happier place if people made love not war, represent no particular contribution to either radical thought or the radical theater. Bejart is against American involvement in Vietnam—or so it seems—but where was he when the French were involved in Indochina? What had he to say about Algeria... or about De Gaulle? The wearing of blue jeans and the parading of slogans do not constitute a radical theater.

In a literary-cum-musical sense he is fascinated by romanticism—he loves Wagner and Richard Strauss, and some of his best works (I do not count the monstrously pretentious "Les Vainqueurs," which tries unsuccessfully to take derivativeness to the point of collage) are to this full-flushed music. He dances with it rather than interprets it—yes, he does have a literary feel for Wagner, but even the bloom of this is often spoiled by some crassly gymnastic pseudo-modernism.

But in the final reckoning it is the failure of choreographic expressiveness that really counts. This is truly where, in a purely artistic sense, "he cheats." He is a snapper-up of unconsidered trifles, an Autolycus of a fellow, passing himself off as a grand draper.

The germination of his styles is more evident than fascinating. Basically, his choreographic manner comes from the 19th century Franco-Russian classroom. But he has been quick to note new moves, new steps and even new ideas. He has taken from Robbins, he has taken from Balanchine, he has taken from Cunningham, from Graham, from almost everyone you can imagine.

Eclecticism is no particular sin in an artist—consider the case of Peter Brook—but Bejart offers no personal view of what he is being eclectic about. He hangs other people's choreographic ideas on his bare walls as if they were trophies—but they do not disguise the empty room.

Reclaimed Aluminum, for Example

Plant Would Turn Garbage Into Needed Materials

NEW YORK (AP).—A plan for a recycling plant that takes in garbage at one end and turns out salable materials at the other has been announced by the Aluminum Association.

The association said that such a facility was designed to provide solutions to the problem of disposing of solid wastes.

The plan was presented by the association to the National Center for Solid Waste Disposal, Inc., of Washington, D.C., a new, privately financed non-profit corporation formed to advance waste-disposal technology.

The center has accepted the concept for review by its scientific advisory panel and as a potential project, the association said.

It said the proposed plant has the potential of reclaiming metals, plastics, glass and paper.

S.L. Goldsmith jr., executive vice-president of the association, said the plan includes design, engineering and cost data on a solid-waste disposal plant that could serve as a national research and demonstration facility.

The test plant, Mr. Goldsmith said, would be used to determine the most economical design for building a facility in any section of the country, tailored to the volume of refuse at each location and the local market for the reclaimed materials.

Such a plant, according to the association, would not only solve the problem of where to put the increasing amount of garbage but could sharply reduce the costs involved in its disposal, and perhaps make the operation profitable.

The association said companies in the aluminum industry are paying about $200 a ton for reclaimed aluminum and other industries have said they would buy recycled materials.

The association said operation of the plant involves movement of the waste through shredders and magnetic separators, and sorting by varied means.

For example, paper could be sifted out of the conglomeration of waste by jets of air. Other portions of the waste could be incinerated, with the residue being processed into aluminum and other metals and ground glass.

The association estimates the cost of a computerized test plant, which would be used as a laboratory, at $15 million. It says a community or commercial plant could be built for $5 million or less.

The association says about 1.2 billion pounds of garbage is generated in the United States daily, which works out to about a ton per person a year.

INSIGHTS/SIDELIGHTS

The U.S. Image

This is an excerpt from an address by Burnett Anderson, counselor for public affairs at the United States Embassy, to the American Women's Group in Paris.

By Burnett Anderson

OVER the last ten years, particularly in the heat of political campaigns, we've heard a lot about the American image, or popularity, or prestige. It's alleged to have skyrocketed, or collapsed, or neither; depending on whether you're out wanting to get in or vice versa. Charges fly in all directions.

All kinds of evidence and allegations are used to support one's conclusions: statements in the press and on the radio and TV, statements by foreign officials, votes in the United Nations, support or opposition to our international policies, and public opinion polls.

We have all heard a great deal about French attitudes toward the United States. The late President de Gaulle was widely considered to be anti-American. Many people felt that the TV and radio, and to a lesser extent the press, were maligning the United States. France left the military structure of NATO, and its headquarters left France. Some Americans refused to visit France during this era, and some American barkeepers enjoyed brief notoriety by destroying a bottle or two of French wine. This was a time, too, when the unhappy divisions over Vietnam policy reached their peak of bitterness and confrontation. If you could believe everything you heard, anti-Americanism in France and throughout the world was at an all-time record high.

But let's look at some other evidence. I think it might be useful to pose some of the general allegations against specific findings from public opinion surveys in France.

In scientific surveys taken periodically since at least 1966, the people of France have placed the United States first as the country they consider the best friend of France. The first-place margin has never been less than 50 percent over the number two country, Belgium.

The latest survey was released only this weekend, and once more confirms the standings.

The precise question asked nationwide, with no leads or built-in prejudices, is simply: "What country of the world do you consider the best friend of France?"

The United States, a huge ocean away, gets 25 percent of the votes. One French man or woman out of every four regards the United States as France's best friend in all the world. Belgium and Germany tie for second place with 9 percent each—or less than one vote in ten. Britain is fourth with 8 percent, Canada fifth with 5 percent, and Russia sixth with 4 percent. A number of other countries get a few votes each, totaling 11 percent, and 29 percent make no choice.

If that's anti-Americanism, all I want is more of it.

There's another very interesting figure here, that 4 percent for Russia. Compare it, for example, with the size of the Communist vote in France, which was 21.5 percent in the last general election.

If you doubt the accuracy of these figures, for any reason, there is another poll, taken by another organization in January of last year. The question was phrased differently, but the results, and rank order of the countries, were virtually identical.

Let's look at another frequently heard allegation. This is that U.S. policy has somehow turned aggressive, or imperialistic, or that our big-power role and set of alliances somehow ventures the world peace.

How do the French feel about that? They were asked in a nationwide poll a few months ago: "Which are the three countries which could constitute a danger for France in the ten years to come?"

Results:

China	59 %
Arab Countries	39 %
U.S.S.R.	32 %
Germany	28 %
Japan	24 %

And only then does the alleged ugly American imperialist rear his head: only 7 percent of the French worry about any danger from the United States.

I don't intend to bludgeon you with statistics, but let me add a few points. Based on similar polls, we can conclude also:

First, that the French believe the United States is the strongest world power (by a ratio of 75 to 16 percent over Russia, or almost five to one).

Second, that well over two-thirds of the French (almost 70 percent) favor friendly relations with the United States or, indeed, outright alliance.

Third, that the French rank the United States with Scandinavia as the most democratic of countries; more democratic than France; and,

Fourth, by a ratio of almost two to one, the French currently consider the United States ahead of Russia in scientific development.

In sum, based on nationwide, scientifically selected samples, in surveys conducted by highly capable and responsible organizations, we get a net image of the United States among the people of France that looks like this:

The United States is clearly the world's strongest power, yet not a threat to the peace, the most highly developed country scientifically, and France's best friend.

Not a bad image.

I have chosen France to make this point because we are all familiar with France. Nor do we have the time to explore figures like this for all the 100-plus countries in which USIA operates. You will, I hope, take my word for it that among the peoples of the world generally, where we have means to measure opinion, Uncle Sam is a surprisingly well regarded old fellow, as he is in France.

Why, then, do we often have the feeling that the United States is so ill-used, ill-liked, and ill-supported in the world?

A first reason is what my late friend, and onetime colleague, Ed. Murrow, used to sum up by saying, "Good news is no news." News, by definition, is something happening. Thus violence and confrontation almost always make news; harmony does not. Tragedy, death, destruction, and terror make news; love and virtue seldom. Problems and difficulties, economic maladjustments, unemployment, racial clash and social inequality, all these are grist to the huge mills of news.

"One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich" in Siberian exile is news, particularly when a government tries to prevent it from being told. One day in the life of my former schoolmate Ivar Johnson on a farm near Grantsburg, Wisconsin, mostly peaceful, sometimes idyllic, doesn't even make the columns of the Burnett County Journal.

I would not want you to think that I am criticising the media of this or any other country. Particularly here in France, the United States is not only extensively reported; by and large it is well reported, and very often in depth.

Concern

A second reason is an honest and legitimate concern in American affairs. What happens in the United States today is of vital concern in every country of the world, friendly or inimical. Our economic situation, for example, affects the health of the dollar, and the health of the dollar affects the health of nearly every currency. Our capacity to meet and deal with our problems, social, economic, and political, directly affects our capacity to deal with international problems. And our capacity to act effectively in world affairs affects the interests of every other country in the world.

Whether we solve our racial difficulties peacefully, to take but one example, affects the lives and futures of people everywhere. The problems of the United States, no less than its successes, are a matter of deep and legitimate concern everywhere.

A third reason is encompassed in the concept that the United States has become the world's laboratory. According to this concept, the United States leads the world in scientific and technological development as well as, perhaps, social change and experiment. Thus our successes and problems of today are the hope and the fear of other nations five, ten, or 20 years from now. This provides not only a means to capitalize on our advances but, perhaps, to learn from and even avoid our mistakes.

A fourth reason is that the United States has its enemies, committed to our downfall by whatever means, eager and able to exploit every weakness or failure. They are at work around the clock to distort, misrepresent, malign, and lie about our society and its works. They have an evil interpretation for every policy, however honest and well conceived. They find audiences everywhere among the frustrated, the ill-informed, the poor, and the oppressed. The big lie and the small one as well are still current coin where no better currency is available.

Distortion

No wonder, then, that from a distance the vision of the U.S.A. seems distorted, that we have trouble seeing in it the America we know and love.

Why should we care about our image? The question can be answered in philosophic terms, in moral terms, in political terms, in economic terms. I'll limit myself to purely practical and pragmatic terms: we have no choice.

The U.S. Declaration of Independence proclaims "a decent respect for the opinions of mankind." If anything, this is even more important than it was in 1776. Our future is closely and inextricably linked today with that of all the world. Decisions in Washington are as important in Paris as they are in Palo Alto. The buying power of the dollar is as vital in Tokyo as it is in Tallahassee. Pollution threatens Stockholm no less than Stamford. Just last week the failure of a single corporation, Rolls-Royce, reverberated throughout the industrialized world, and it will affect lives and fortunes on all continents.

Add to this what has become known as the communications revolution: instant and comprehensive coverage from all the world. The words from a speaker at one end of an auditorium, traveling at the speed of light by satellite, reach television audiences across oceans before they reach hearers in the back of the room, traveling at the speed of sound.

Interdependence

What foreign peoples think of the United States, our policies, our actions, influences their decisions. And their decisions and actions, in turn, affect the lives of all of us.

We are all in this together, make no mistake about it. And whether we understand each other, and act on facts and sound knowledge, is more vital than at any time in the whole erratic history of mankind.

A world confident of America, its democratic institutions, its will and capacity to solve its problems, its will and capacity to defend itself, will react one way. A world convinced that America is divided and weak, unwilling or unable to solve its internal problems or to defend itself abroad, will react another way.

For some people this poses a dilemma. We are by definition an open society; freedom of speech is one of the most cherished of our rights. And there's our dirty linen, hanging right out on the line, ready to be televised in living color to all corners of the globe.

This is, of course, a very fundamental question for my employers in Washington, the U.S. Information Agency. We are, as many of you know, your official spokesmen abroad, and what we say about America from the welter of information available is a daily and continuing circuit.

We complement existing information services with what would otherwise not be available. We work with communicators from all the media—reporters, correspondents, TV commentators—to supply them with accurate information in accordance with their own needs, or put them in contact with authoritative American sources. Above all, we try to encourage people to see for themselves, by going to the United States for a first-hand look.

The Truth

What should we carry through these channels of information? For me the answer is as simple as it is brief: the truth. There is a great deal of personal satisfaction in telling the good things about the United States, and there is a great deal to be told. But to suggest that, using USIA or any other means, we can present a rosy vision of a perfect society is folly of the worst kind.

In the first place, no serious person would believe it. In the second place, every other channel of communication would be carrying the true story. In the third place, it would destroy one of the most exciting aspects of the American image—our willingness to call the shots as they are.

There is only one way to change the American image abroad, and that is to change the facts that are reflected in the image. As we go ahead to solve the problems of the 1970s, within the framework of our traditional free society, we have an opportunity to renew, reinvigorate, and reinforce our traditional image of the laboratory of freedom.

Returning from the United States a week ago, ruminating over ten days of intensive exposure there, I felt that I had detected a reawakening sense of national and individual purpose. President Nixon's State of the Union message represents an unprecedented presidential policy statement, and its remarkable significance is only now beginning to be appreciated. The universities are different this year. I spent two days at my alma mater in a vastly more constructive environment than a year ago, even though all universities have financial problems. Our courts and judicial procedures, woefully behind the times, are finally getting some attention.

Our grand experiment in liberty is a good deal older than the four score and seven when Lincoln so eloquently spoke of its fiery testing. Now we're nearly nine score fifteen, coming up on two hundred years in 1976. As we have throughout our history, we're being tested again, in different ways, with and without. In the long arc of the erratic history of our race, I think it's the most exciting thing that ever happened.

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Products Banned, Curbed in U.S. Sold Elsewhere

Stanford N. Sesser

HINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP-D).—An increasing num- products that are re- or banned in the States are being sold by their U. S. manu- rs.

of these overseas sales violate laws of the es in which they are ut some U.S. congress- lieve the United States take responsibility for an products sold over-

all Street Journal sur- ws that drugs, cigarettes, ble textiles, and foods ing cyclamates are among ds that are being sold s without the restric- r warnings that are re- in the United States. U.S. producers of these defend their sales over-

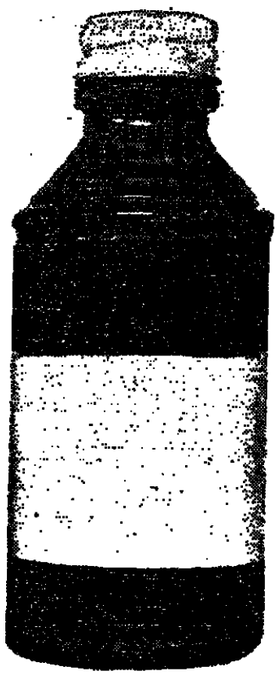
ressman Benjamin S. al, a consumer advocate, r. says "let the buyer be- is becoming "the Amer- notto in international Mr. Rosenthal says he troduce a measure this sional session dealing ne issue. Mr. Rosenthal We shouldn't be satisfied nything less than the m consumer protection rnational trade that we ttempt, however inade- to provide for our own

spring, the Senate Com- Committee plans to hold s on recommendations of ational Product Safety ssion, including the sug- that the United States bit the export of haz- products to other coun-

Variations

ast two major drugs sold United States with strict igs about possible side ef- and limitations on their arke, Davis and Co.'s otic Chloromycetin and and Co's antirheumatic Indocin—are marketed in countries with far less warnings and with rec- ndations for a much range of uses.

ck, in its instructions to doctors for Indocin, warns ie following possible ad- reactions: perforations hemorrhage of the eso- s, stomach and small in- es; gastrointestinal bleed- retinal disturbances and g of vision; toxic hep- and jaundice ("some fatal have been reported"); respiratory distress; hear-



ing disturbances; loss of hair; psychotic episodes; coma, and convulsions. The drug should be used, Merck says, only in "moderate-to-severe" cases of arthritic diseases and only after "other measures of established value" fail.

In Australia some warnings are weakened and others are omitted. Moreover, Merck suggests in Australia that Indocin be used following dental surgery, saying it "has proved rapidly effective in relieving the pain (and) inflammation . . . which frequently accompany this procedure. It is neither habit forming nor addicting." This recommended use in Australia, along with such others as bursitis and tendonitis, appear nowhere in Merck's U.S. pamphlet.

Two Comments

Should a drug with as many possible serious side effects be used to relieve the pain from having a tooth pulled? A Merck spokesman says aspirin, another possibility to relieve pain from dental extraction, is also known to have serious possible side effects. Merck says it "stands behind all claims" for Indocin "regardless of country."

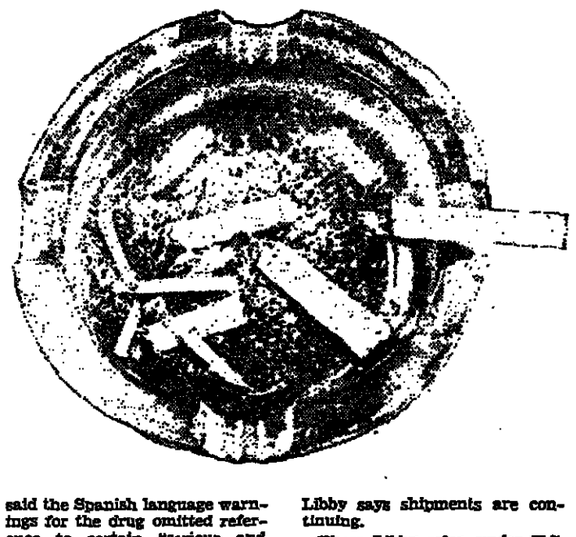
Dr. Richard Burack, author of the Handbook of Prescription Drugs and a faculty member at Harvard medical school, says Merck's Australian recommendations are "irrational therapy—it is using a relatively toxic drug to do what a less toxic drug could accomplish." Dr. Burack says "I think it's unethical to push the use of a product in other countries for purposes which are unacceptable in this country. It isn't a legitimate excuse to say that because the laws in other countries aren't as stringent, these practices are acceptable."

In Italy

The overseas marketing efforts on behalf of Parke-Davis's Chloromycetin gained national attention last year when the State Department warned physicians throughout Latin America that the drug was being sold "with labeling which is believed to constitute a hazard to health." The State Department said the Spanish language warnings for the drug omitted reference to certain "serious and fatal" side effects and made claims for use of the drug "where the FDA knows of no data to substantiate its effectiveness."

A comparison of the labeling for Chloromycetin in the United States with the comparable warnings by Parke-Davis in Italy shows the problem is not limited to Latin America. In the United States, the package insert warns of "serious and fatal blood" diseases that could result. But in Italy, the package insert for doctors says: "The fact that therapy with Chloromycetin is remarkably without secondary reactions is very significant. The preparation has been tolerated well by both adults and infants. In the few cases in which reactions occur, these are generally limited to slight nausea or diarrhea and their severity rarely requires suspension of treatment." Nowhere is the physician warned that the drug may prove fatal.

A spokesman for Parke-Davis says "we are conforming to the specifications" of the various countries where Chloromycetin is sold.



Food Sales

After the United States last year banned the sale of food products containing cyclamates, at least one large company, Libby, McNeill and Libby, began selling foods containing cyclamates outside the country. In the 16 months since the ban was first announced, Libby has sold 300,000 cases of cyclamate-sweetened canned fruit to customers in West Germany, Spain and other countries in Europe, the Far East and the Caribbean. Libby says shipments are continuing.

These Libby sales, under U.S. law, are perfectly legal. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration prohibition does not apply to exports by U.S. companies, and no export license is needed for such a transaction.

Libby defends the sale of goods abroad that are illegal to sell in the United States. James Nadler, Libby vice-president for international business, says no country that imports Libby's cyclamate products has outlawed cyclamates. "Fortunately, the older civilizations of the world are more deliberate about judging momentary fads that are popular in the U.S. from time to time," he says.

Cigarettes, Too

The U.S. Congress last year enacted a stronger health warning which was required to be printed on cigarette packages but continued to exempt from the warning U.S. cigarettes sold abroad, except for those sold on U.S. military bases.

While attempting to discourage smoking in the United States, the government has been promoting cigarette use abroad. Over the last three years, the U.S. Agriculture Department has granted Iceland $1,374,000 in low-interest (4.5 percent) loans so that Iceland could buy U.S. cigarettes for sale there. The loans work out to about $7 for every man, woman and child in Iceland. The U.S. government also subsidizes farmers in the U.S. to grow tobacco although it discourages Americans from smoking cigarettes.

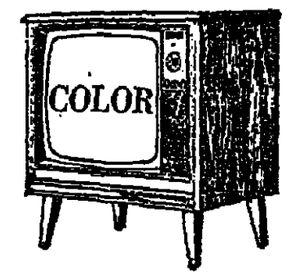
In textiles, the Federal Trade Commission in the last two years has increased its enforcement of the Flammable Fabrics Act, demanding in dozens of actions that articles of clothing or other textile products be taken off the market because they were dangerously flammable. In many of these instances, however, the U.S. manufacturer or importer shipped the product to Canada or Latin America, where no similar laws exist.

A Favor

One case involved Zado of California Inc., a San Francisco importer of women's knitwear and other products. Zado bought 3,000 silk scarves from Japan that had been barred from sale by the FTC. "We knew an importer in Canada who did us a favor and took them off our hands because he has no such laws," says Stuart Feldstein, a Zado vice-president. In another instance, Kirchen Bros., a Chicago seller of artificial flowers, sold in Canada some flowers made from Japanese wood fiber that had been declared flammable by the FTC. "We were glad to get out of it with a small profit," says Grover Kirchen, president.

Competition

Some U.S. manufacturers are uneasy about the sale overseas of goods restricted or banned in the United States. "Nobody wants to make money on a product people get hurt with," a textile executive says, "but the Canadian government does not seem to care." He says his firm sells flammable goods to Canada "because you can't send



them back to the Japanese manufacturers, you have already paid, and you are dealing with a lot of small contractors who are very underfinanced."

Other companies say competitive pressures dictate their actions. Cigarette makers say that if they put health warnings on packs sold in Europe, consumers there would conclude that U.S. cigarettes were more dangerous than European brands and would switch. One drug executive says that if his company followed U.S. laws abroad it would lose business to non-U.S. manufacturers.

Some U.S. manufacturers do apply U.S. standards to goods produced for sale throughout the world. U.S. auto makers put safety equipment and anti-pollution devices on autos to be sold overseas. But the manufacturers say this is a matter of economics. They say it would be costlier to alter assembly lines to produce some cars without this equipment than it is to make the cars with the equipment.

Congressional sources say some major industries lobb extensively to get export-exemp tion clauses written into con sumer legislation. They say typical example is the Radia tion Safety Act of 1968, whic set acceptable maximum level of radiation for color televisio sets and other electronic pro ducts. A first draft would hav imposed like standards for al these products, whether the were sold in the United State or elsewhere, but the final ver sion exempts exports.

A spokesman for the Electro Industries Association, a trad group, denies that any hazard ous color TVs are shipped over seas. He says the industry wanted the exemption only be cause the record-keeping re quirements of the act "couldn't be lived up to in regard to the foreign consumer."

Swedish Laws

Companies that want to send goods abroad that cannot be sold in the United States can find plenty of legal markets. Only Sweden equals the United States in the scope of consumer-protection laws. Whereas pesticides or leaded gasolines can cause big controversies in the United States, they provoke little outcry in most other nations.

George Lynn, an official of Dow Chemical Co., says that except for Sweden, foreign reaction was small after the pesticide 2-4-5-T was banned for several uses in the United States.

Leaded gasoline may someday be barred or taxed out of existence in the United States, but Albert Horn, a vice-president of Ethyl Corp., says there will not be any restrictions in Europe. "The Europeans are highly realistic people," he says. "They deal in facts and not political emotions."

Other executives say the issue of whether to sell "dangerous" products abroad is more complicated than it seems. Some products are beneficial as well as harmful, these people say, and whereas in the United States the harm may outweigh the benefits, the opposite may be true elsewhere. A chemical company executive cites DDT as an example.

DDT is a relatively inexpensive pesticide that can be purchased by some underdeveloped countries that cannot afford more expensive products, he says. It may be harmful to the environment, he says, but it is also beneficial in that it kills pests and aids crops. For nations that can afford nothing else, he says, "the question can become whether people will go along with DDT or starve."

Swedes Protest Sale in U.S. Of Swiss-Made Stimulants

WASHINGTON (AP-DJ).—The United States isn't the only country that sells goods overseas that are prohibited domestically.

Recently the Journal of the Swedish Medical Association criticized CIBA-Geigy Ltd. of Switzerland for selling two drugs in the United States that are banned in Sweden. The publication called the company's U.S. sales campaign for the drugs "a distressing experience."

The drugs involved are Preludin, a reducing agent, and Ritalin, an anti-depressant also used to treat hyperactive children. The two drugs, both stimulants similar to amphetamines, were banned in Sweden because of widespread abuse by young people who were injecting them like heroin.

A spokesman for CIBA-Geigy's U.S. operations defends the marketing of Preludin and Ritalin in the United States, saying there is not a similar problem involving their abuse there. "The drug was easily obtained in Sweden," he says, "which isn't the situation in the United States because of the controls."

U.S. Anti-Smoking Units Say Export Cigarettes Stronger

WASHINGTON (AP-DJ).—Some groups opposed to smoking cigarettes say that U.S. cigarettes made for export are reformulated to give them the stronger taste Europeans and others are said to prefer.

The reformulating would raise the tar and nicotine content of the cigarettes, but the U.S. tobacco industry denies any difference between exports and the domestic product. "Cigarettes that are exported would be the same things that are sold here," says Horace Kornegay, president of the Tobacco Institute.

The Swedish government periodically tests the tar and nicotino content of cigarettes sold in that country, including U.S. imports.

One test conducted last summer, when compared with a U.S. Federal Trade Commission sample at the same time, shows a consistently higher tar and nicotine content for every one of the nine U.S. cigarettes listed. Overall, the nine cigarettes in the Swedish ratings have 14.5 percent more tar and 19 percent more nicotine than the cigarettes tested by the United States.

The Tobacco Institute attributes the difference to a variance in testing procedures, although it says it does not know exactly how the Swedish tests differ. Dr. William L. Steele, director of the institute's testing laboratory, speculates that Sweden does not extract the moisture from the tar before weighing it. As for nicotine, he says that the difference "completely escapes me; I don't understand why it would be consistently higher."

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Consumer Society: Soviet Style

Soviet five-year plans have traditionally proved a clouded crystal ball for those outside the Kremlin who would like to know precisely what the U.S.S.R. intends to accomplish economically. One problem has always been defense spending, which, in the Soviet Union has a habit of gliding off into unexpected and unrevealed corners in a manner which makes any credibility gap in Pentagon expenditure seem trivial. Nevertheless, the announced goals and percentages set forth in the five-year plans are an indication of what the Kremlin would like to have the world, and its own people, believe.

From this standpoint, the five-year plan just announced is a reflection of the aspirations for a higher standard of living which have been cresting in the Soviet Union recently. They have not reached the point of open explosion, such as that which caused the overthrow of the Gomulka regime in Poland, but they contain many of the same elements, and are obviously viewed with concern by the Soviet hierarchy.

The plain fact is that, like the Western worker, the Soviet worker wants more money for his labor and more and better goods for his money. And the Kremlin response is to emphasize many of those features of the consumer society which are under attack in the areas where the real consumer society flourishes: Overall growth, increased labor productivity, more automobiles, more power (including petroleum and natural gas from Siberia), more light industry, more consumer services. One thing that the U.S.S.R. sets its face against is the continued growth of existing cities—and it does have powers denied the Western countries in controlling and directing the movement of its people.

The qualifications and doubts which assail Westerners in any consideration of growth in the gross national product do not seem to trouble the Kremlin planners; pollution, over-population and environmental controls (except in respect to the established cities, mentioned above) play no apparent part. To be sure, the Soviet Union, while it has a somewhat larger total population than the United States, has only half the population density. It still has room to grow, before the factors that alarm environmentalists in America become quite so urgent. Moreover, the real needs of its people are far greater.

It is, however, curious that the planned society of the U.S.S.R. should exhibit all the zeal for accelerated growth that is charged against the unplanned consumer societies of the West, with so little apparent consideration for the ultimate effect of that growth. This is not a matter of ownership of the means of production, or of where the profits of growth are directed. A Soviet factory can blight a landscape quite as effectively as a capitalist one; a birch-and-fir wilderness in Siberia can be destroyed as permanently as its Alaskan equivalent by oil wells and pipelines. And both assaults on the environment are dictated by the wants and needs of the consumers, whether the initiative is taken by an oil company based in New York or by a bureaucrat in Moscow.

'You're Sure This Is the Way Out?'

The Not-So Limited War

The barriers to a perilously wider war in Asia are crumbling fast. Last spring, when President Nixon ordered an allied attack against Communist sanctuaries inside the Cambodian border, he denied he was enlarging the war and indicated the "incursions" would be limited in time and space.

Yet today South Vietnamese troops are back in Cambodia in strength, operating at times well beyond border areas in direct support of the threatened government of ailing Premier Lon Nol. American aircraft are giving direct support to the South Vietnamese and Cambodian government forces.

Last week, President Nixon authorized a South Vietnamese thrust into Laos, also with American air support. Administration officials again deny the war has been enlarged. South Vietnamese President Thieu said the operation would be "limited in time and space." But Vice-President Ky has declared that South Vietnamese forces will remain in the Laotian panhandle at least until May and that they expect to return.

Marshal Ky went on to suggest that an allied thrust into North Vietnam may be necessary to reinforce the Laotian operation. "To be sure to win," he said, "one must realize that at a certain point, one will have to. . . attack the rear bases of the North Vietnamese troops on their own territory."

The candid Mr. Ky may be speaking out of turn. He does not speak for Washington and he may not even speak for Saigon. But his prediction of further escalations of the Indochina conflict is consistent with, and perhaps an inevitable extension of, the narrow military logic that has persistently eroded efforts to keep the Vietnam war within manageable limits.

By yielding to this myopic reasoning, by abandoning even the inadequate restraints imposed by his predecessors, President Nixon is moving along the path followed by Gen. MacArthur in Korea when he pushed north to the Yalu, inviting war with China. Extrication from the Vietnam quagmire becomes more remote with each thrust down that road.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Italy: Too Soon for Taps

For some time now it has been fashionable to write political obituaries for Italy's 25-year-old democratic system and Emilio Colombo, the man who is still trying to make it work. It is certainly a fact that in six months as premier, driving an unruly four-horse coalition in chaotic political weather, Mr. Colombo has surmounted more perils than Pauline.

Yet, here is the undaunted Mr. Colombo, arriving this week for a visit with President Nixon, looking like a premier who expects to man the fort at Palazzo Chigi for some time. He has survived waves of strikes, outbursts of violence from the toe of Calabria to the Alps, feverish efforts to polarise Italy by hoodlums of the neo-Fascist right and the revolutionary left, shrewd maneuvering for power by the biggest Communist party in the West and collapse of Sardinia's government.

Mr. Colombo has survived in part because there is no practical, palatable alternative for the four parties making up his coalition. None of the four wants new elections, each knows that a government fall now would mean the end of the center-left experiment begun in 1963, and all fear the consequences for themselves and Italy from such a plunge into a murky future.

This is far from the whole explanation, however. Mr. Colombo comes to Washington with solid credits—achievements often lost sight of in the news of riots and industrial strife. After taking office last August he decreed a billion dollars' worth of new and increased taxes to curb inflation, close a budget gap and wipe out Italy's balance-of-payments deficit.

When opponents stalled the necessary parliamentary approval of the tax decree in November, Mr. Colombo broke their filibuster by demanding and getting a vote of confidence. This vote also killed off crippling amendments to a historic divorce bill, which then was enacted over bitter opposition of the Vatican and many of the premier's fellow Christian Democrats.

Mr. Colombo's most recent success was getting agreement of the four parties and three biggest trade union federations on major reforms in health and public housing. Enactment of these bills will fulfill long-standing government promises and should bring an era of relative peace on the labor front.

Though immersed in home-front problems, Mr. Colombo has maintained Italy's activist role in the European Common Market. On a recent visit to France he spoke forcefully to President Pompidou on the necessity for offering Britain reasonable terms for membership.

In sum, reports of the death of the Italian democracy and the political demise of Emilio Colombo seem premature to say the least. The visit of this important friend and ally to Washington provides a timely reminder of this fact for Americans.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Blame in Post Office Strike

More blame for the length of the stoppage, if not for its beginning, attaches to the post office and the government. This is not to say that a more inflationary offer should already have been made. But it is to say that the prime responsibility for keeping an industry open rests with management. Among the aspects of this work which surely cannot be ignored is the need to preserve a flexible negotiating position.

—From the Sunday Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 15, 1896

YOKOHAMA.—Long ago Korea was described as being "governed by murder," and that unhappy country seems to be laboring under the same brutal regime as in its early days. It is now reported that the Prime Minister and all his Ministers have been killed by order of the King, who has taken refuge with his son in the Russian legation. If this is so, new complications are sure to arise in the Far East, of which Russia is evidently planning to take advantage.

Fifty Years Ago

February 15, 1921

NEW YORK.—Physicians are baffled by the strange case of Mr. H. Jessen, an Iowa farmer, who was stricken dumb while waiting for the arrival of his family. Mr. Jessen, while sleeping in a hotel lobby, dreamt that an accident had befallen his family. When he awoke he was frantically gesticulating and, although he made efforts to scream, he was unable to utter a sound. Attending doctors believe his speech may return with rest and that his dumbness is a result of nerves.

Primary and Secondary Questions

By James Reston

NEW YORK.—The three great problems in the world today are how to bring our population, our military arms, and our machines under control. How to keep the fundamental issues in the front of our minds: this is what we'd like to know.

They are not there now. They are the most practical and elemental questions, fundamental to the future of the United States, facing economic and racial dilemmas of almost revolutionary magnitude; fundamental to the Soviet Union, facing China with nuclear weapons and almost a billion people; fundamental to Latin America and the Indian subcontinent, where the fertility of the human body is outrunning the fertility of the land; fundamental to the old nations of Europe, caught between the nuclear giants.

But these problems of population, weapons and machines, while common to most nations, remain abstractions. Everybody writes about them but governments don't act on them. All governments know in a vague way that they cannot find the jobs, houses, schools, teachers, etc., to deal with the spectacular increase in population and pollution. They know that the growth of science and technology makes possible a decent level of economic and educational life, but not if the national states go on spending over $200 billion a year on arms, and not if they allow their machines and industries to pollute the earth, the waters and the air.

Unity and Division

Still, all the nations are trapped in their own narrow problems, divided by their conflicts with one another, preoccupied with local issues and personalities and conflicts. The things that unite them—the menace of uncontrolled population, weapons and machines—are overwhelmed by the immediate things that divide them: cutting the Ho Chi Minh Trail, arguing about what comes first in the Middle East, principle or territory, fussing over what Britain should pay to get into the unification of Europe, how Nixon is doing, and Heath, and who's ahead in Moscow before next month's Communist party congress.

Looked at in the larger perspective of the well-being of the people and some kind of sensible order in the world over the next generation, most of today's front-page news about Nixon's strategy in Indochina or Ed Muskie's presidential ambitions, or "revenue sharing" or cutting down the departments in Washington, or reorganizing welfare in the United States or getting a new wage and price policy in Britain seem almost trivial.

Without control of population, no amount of fiddling with the budget or the interest rates, or revenue sharing, or departmental reorganization in Washington is going to solve the problem of too many people and too little money.

Without control of military arms, neither Washington nor Moscow is going to have enough cash, even if they have enough imagination and goodwill, to deal with the social and economic problems of their societies.

Without control of their machines and their factories, the industrial societies are not going to produce a decent environment for their people, or deal with the human misery of the poor nations, which still make up more than half the human race.

It is hard to find a serious, thoughtful man in any major capital of the world who will challenge this thesis, or find one who knows how to resolve the dilemma. They are all caught in their local, regional or national political problems, and most of them admit that even if they solved all the problems at home, they would still be baffled by the worldwide problems of controlling population, military arms, and machines.

Still, there must be some way if not to solve, at least to keep the great questions of the world before the people—the world of the future rather than the world of the past or the present. The immediate questions and personalities—Indochina, the Middle East, Nixon, Muskie, Thieu, Ky, President Sadat, Premier Golda Meir, Heath, Pompidou, Brandt, Mao Tse-tung and all the rest—are important but not decisive in the larger issues of how to control population, arms and machines.

At least on the side, these issues have to take a larger part in the debate about the future. They are too serious to be left to national politics and national journalism. They have to be defined and dramatized on the scale of the world, and this was what the United Nations here in New York was supposed to do.

It cannot resolve the political conflicts of the nuclear powers in Southeast Asia or Berlin or the Middle East, but it still has the power to keep the decisive questions in the forefront of the world debate, and this it has failed to do.

A UN Role

Not because the people are not willing to listen. In every country today there is a thoughtful and influential remnant of the people who understand and sympathize with the problems of their political leaders but who feel that the major problems are beyond their control and want to get down to the larger realities.

Here the UN, now going into a new phase, may be able to help. It has failed as a mediator, because it never really had a chance in the face of the big-power veto. But it can still be an educator on the great questions of the future, and this is what is badly needed in the United States and all over the world.

The Truth About Yalta

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—Thursday was the 26th anniversary of Yalta, meaning the day Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin signed their agreement. By chance I had lunch with Chip Bohlen, one of the few key survivors of that famous conclave, so I asked how he would describe Yalta in history's light.

"It was the conference at which the illusions of the United States were subsequently destroyed," he said.

"Perhaps it would be better to say it was the conference at which the illusion was destroyed that Russia would behave like a country and not like a cause."

Bohlen, who became one of this century's most renowned American diplomats, serving as State Department counsellor and ambassador to Moscow, Manila and Paris, attended Yalta as Roosevelt's interpreter.

He was one of our best Russian language experts and at that time (early 1945) assistant chief of the State Department's European division. Because of his brilliance and judgment, Roosevelt used him not only to translate but as a policy adviser.

Three Angles

Looking back on Yalta, whose decisions have been muddled and misinterpreted over the past quarter century, Bohlen thinks it produced the best deal possible given the existing military situation. Soviet troops already controlled East Europe and were entering Germany. Bohlen cautions, however, that the accord must be considered from three separate angles.

First there was the question of areas already dominated by the Red Army and over which Stalin had established de facto political and ideological suzerainty. As Bohlen sees it, Washington and London simply tried to produce at least the possibility of free elections—above all for the beleaguered Poles—and the right to select their own form of government.

Secondly there was the issue of voting procedures in the UN Security Council. Had Moscow insisted that veto powers be extended over procedural matters, as Stalin wanted, there never would have been a United Nations since too many other countries refused to allow the Kremlin to decide what it would permit to be discussed.

Thirdly there was the matter of military arrangements in the Far East. Roosevelt's Joint Chiefs of Staff urged that Russia join in the assault on Japan before U.S. invasion operations were launched because they calculated Japan could fight for 18 more months after Hitler's defeat.

While Roosevelt and a handful of advisers knew about the Manhattan Project, no one could be certain the atomic bomb would in fact explode or how effective a weapon it would be. The only aspect of the Far Eastern agreements that was wrong, Bohlen feels, was the fact that they were made behind China's back and there were certain implications in the accord's language that couldn't happily be accepted by the Chinese.

Summarizing the European implications, Bohlen feels Yalta came too late to change the then prevailing military facts in East Europe. Had a conference taken place prior to the 1944 uprising of General Bor's Polish independence army other possibilities might have existed; but not by the time of Yalta.

He acknowledges that the agreement on Poland was ambiguously worded and was insufficiently precise in specifying how many "democratic" elements would be involved. The Russians were able to use these verbal loopholes to advance their pretensions but the realpolitik of the situation would not have altered.

The basic trouble with Yalta was that Moscow didn't stick to the terms. Nevertheless, with or without Yalta, Bohlen feels the map of Europe today would look the same and the ideological curtain would have been lowered at the outermost limits of Soviet Army control.

From the U.S. viewpoint Yalta's most important permanent achievement was to make the UN possible by Soviet agreement on a Security Council voting formula. Another major factor, frequently forgotten, was that France was given a seat on the Allied Control Commission in Germany—despite Soviet opposition. The French today are simply unaware that Stalin strongly opposed them and blamed them for "opening the front" to the Nazi army.

Yalta has become an enormously contentious subject and its implications have been batted around by historians, revisionist historians and revised revisionist historians. Bohlen believes original anti-Yalta sentiments drummed up in the United States were based on political opposition to Roosevelt.

Moreover, he philosophically observes, it is an American tendency to feel that if things don't work out some villain must have sold us down the river. This kind of thinking even inspires some revisionist historians to adduce the argument that Washington tricked Moscow at Yalta and finally reneged on its pledges. The hardest thing to remember about Yalta is the truth.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Acute Political Paranoia

France Isolated in EEC

By James Goldsborough

BRUSSELS.—One thing became painfully clear during the two important Common Market negotiating sessions that have taken place here this month: France is suffering from a very acute case of political paranoia.

If this has been less apparent during the negotiations with Britain, it is only because the Six are trying desperately to maintain a common front this time. But it was obvious during last week's talks on economic and monetary union that France was isolated once again, and no amount of compromise on both sides could hide it.

What is it that makes France so different from the rest of the community? Why is it that France is counting on Britain so much now—so much that the French refused to make any long-term monetary commitments last Tuesday for fear of inconveniencing the British?

French diplomacy is only doing what it is supposed to do—think ahead. When French diplomats do this they see the shadow of a Europe that one day may be so dominated by West German economic might that smaller countries like the Netherlands, Belgium and Italy may be sucked into the German orbit, isolating France. To French thinking, while this new Germany may be anchored in the Common Market, it will be an important supplier for Eastern Europe and still maintain close ties across the Atlantic. Germany will not be a super-power, but a mammoth economic power.

De Gaulle Rule

Thus did De Gaulle—and the Foreign Ministry — formulate a cardinal rule: Never could majority rule be accepted in the community. France could only keep its influence, maintain political independence and indeed control the Common Market so long as it had a veto. To make the point, the French risked breaking up the community in 1965 and only agreed to participate again after it had gotten its way on unanimous voting.

But the diplomats went on thinking, and when De Gaulle was gone and a new president arrived who was free from anti-British prejudices, they told him what they had been thinking: that the French position inside the Common Market would become intolerable unless Britain were let in. Britain, went the thinking, like France, never would allow German domination. Instead, it was likely that a sort of Paris-London axis would form that would outweigh the others.

Moreover, Britain, like France, would never accept such supranational ideas as majority votes to decide policy. If Edward Heath was having trouble selling the Common Market to his countrymen now, what would his chances be if he told them that the House of Commons might one day be replaced by the European Parliament in Strasbourg?

Out of Fashion

For many European diplomats, the trouble with this French thinking is that it is horribly out of fashion. It is based on 19th-century fears of *Einkreisung*, or everybody ganging up against one. It is inviting British entry for 19th-century reasons, in the belief that British foreign policy is still based on a European notion of balance of power, throwing weight from France to Germa and back again as either one too strong, as though such thi as superpowers didn't exist.

"For some inexplicable reason French still live in fear that th will always be isolated, that e inside something like the Co mon Market they will always in disagreement with *everybo* else," an Italian diplomat sa "Each time we see them, we to tell them that member countr interests will constantly be shifth but that no blocs will form."

Events of the last two weeks far to illustrate these points. Fi there has been only a very m French reaction to Geoffrey R pon's tough speech on Feb. 2. O French negotiator is frankly amu ed by it. "We do the same thin he said, amiably, "these negotiations." Although he e phasizes the problems, he expe the tough negotiations to be o by this summer. The French w the British in by 1973.

Nothing Accepted

Equally revealing was the Fren position at last Tuesday's meeti setting up European economic a monetary union. The French po tion was very ambiguous. On one hand, they did not upset th partners by flatly rejecting latter's dreams of total union 1980, with an independent centr bank, economic commission, co trol by the European Parliame and a common currency. On t other hand, nothing was accepte

There are two French views this. The rosier view, that e expressed by Foreign Minist Maurice Schumann, a notorious o timist, is that the Feb. 9 agre ment made total union "i reversible." He also used the wo "historic." The other view, mo cynical, the view of a Frenc negotiator who will likely be the when Mr. Schumann is gone, that "only one thing was deci ed: that nothing be decided befo 1973." In other words, wait fo the British.

Britain, in this man's view, wi side with France, taking the ons of negativity off France forever But what about the British Where do they stand?

One British diplomat warn privately that the French are mis taken to project Britain in an given role. He suggests tha Britain might not believe in the inevitability of German domina tion or of a London-Paris axis.

Britain Doubted

The British know, however, tha they already have been cast i that role and not only by the French, Belgium, Italy, the Nether lands and Luxembourg expec little support from Britain when it comes to institutional argu ments. As a Belgian put it: "A long time ago, we decided that we either wanted Britain or supra nationality. If it can't be both it has to be one."

It would appear that Mr Heath does not like the role that has been written for him and might entertain a few thoughts of writing his own part. What other explanation can be given for Thursday's speech by Sir Ale Douglas-Home calling for close political union and Friday's majo speech by Mr. Heath urging "fresh institutions" to provide the "unit of action which will give our countries collectively that position in world affairs which individually is beyond our reach."

These speeches were given clos scrutiny in the Foreign Ministries of the community. It was hard ly the language of a reluctan suitor, condemned to the marriag for want of any belles and resign ed to the convenience of it.

—Letters—

Occupied Land

The editorial on Jerusalem i your edition of Feb. 2 is in th best interest of a prolonged wa in the Middle East. A word ha destroyed its goodness. ". . . Israe housing on former Arab lands can not fail to have some positive in fluence on the delicate peace nego tiations now under way at the Unite Nations."

Since the Arabs have not relin quished their rights over the lan under a formal peace treaty, an since international law prohibits acquisition of land by force, I fa to see why you use the term forme instead of occupied Arab land.

Knowing that the Internation Herald Tribune is interested i promoting peace among nations, demand a correction of the erro

MAJED EL-HASSAN.
Valencia, Spain.

The Mail on the Flo

For the past few days the Tim of London has been publishing le ters regarding the present shortag of dental floss.

Why don't YOU publish lette on such important matters?

LEONARD RICHLAND.
Paris.

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PARIS, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1971

Eurobonds

U.S. Discount Rate Cut Seen as Spur To Market; Flow of New Issues Slows

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Feb. 14.—With too ...any new bond issues in too ...ort a period of time to be ...sorbed comfortably, the Eu...bond market showed signs of ...ligestion last week. However, ...e quarter-point cut in the ...S. discount rate over the ...ekend should provide what ...needed to get things back ...order.

The cut had been widely antic...ated, although the expecta...ns were for at least a half-...int drop. Nevertheless, any ...ve that depresses short-term ...tes is bound to spur interest ...high-yielding Eurobonds ...ich last week were selling ...a discount.

However, no impact is expect... on the coupons of the bonds ...w being offered.

Reflecting last week's indiges...n (and also the short work ...ek in London for Decimal ...y conversion), the flow of ...w issues slowed sharply from ...e very heavy pace of the ...eceding weeks. Among the ...r new announcements was ...e long-rumored convertible is...e from Ford Motor Co.'s In...rnational Capital Corp. This ... the first U.S. convertible since late October, when Beatrice Foods floated a $20 million issue at 7 1/4 percent.

Highlighting the changed conditions is the coupon on the 15-year Ford issue—6 percent. A conversion premium of around 10 percent was envisaged by the underwriters.

The lower coupons on convertibles (attractive to corporate borrowers) and the sharp recovery on Wall Street (whetting investor appetites for good old common stock) are expected to fuel a new flurry of activity in this long-dormant end of the market.

One other new dollar issue announced last week was from Transocean Gulf Oil for $30 million. The 15-year issue, the first triple-A since the previous Gulf Oil bond floated last September, was expected to carry an 8 percent coupon.

The Electricity Supply Commission of South Africa announced a 15-year, 100 million deutsche mark flotation at 8 percent. And the European Investment Bank of Luxembourg came out with a 100 million DM, 15 year, 7.5 percent bond which was priced at 98 1/2 for a yield of 7.86 to maturity.

West German officials have raised the monthly limit for foreign mark loans to 400 million from 300 million DM. Five bonds, each for 15 years, are in the wings. These include the British Electricity Council Courtaulds, the City of Copenhagen and the Iron and Steel Corp. of South Africa, each for 100 million DM, and the Communal Bank of Finland for 60 million DM.

Depressing the market last week were the volume of new issues and the psychological fallout from the Rolls-Royce bankruptcy. However, with the Penn Central failure under their belts, most market sources thought that the U.K. news would have no lasting impact.

Evidence of the indigestion was the pricing on the $50 million, 15 year Continental Oil issue at 99 1/4. The 8 percent bond would thus yield 8.08 percent to maturity. On the secondary market, however, the issue slipped to 97 3/4 bid, 98 3/4 asked.

Ireland's $25 million, 18-year, 8 1/4 percent bond was priced at 97 1/2 and traded at the week's end at 94 1/2-95 1/2.

Great Universal Stores, whose $25 million, 15 year, 8.5 percent issue was priced at par, traded in the after market at 98-99. Queensland Alumina had its $30 million, 15 year, 9.5 percent offering priced at 98 1/4 and subsequently traded at 97 1/2-98 1/2.

The $20 million, 15 year, 8 percent General Mills issue was priced at 98 3/4 but then traded at 97 1/2-98 1/2.

The $15 million, 7-year note from Ameribas was priced at par to yield 7.94 percent and was quoted at 99 in the secondary market.

Rand Selection's $30 million convertible was priced at par with a 10 percent conversion premium, as expected. The Shell 100 million guilder, 5-year note was also priced at par.

Bank of Canada Cuts Interest: 6% to 5 3/4%

OTTAWA, Feb. 14 (AP-DJ).—The Bank of Canada cut its bank rate to 5 3/4 percent from 6 percent, effective tomorrow.

The bank rate is the interest the central bank charges on loans to chartered banks. These loans are rarely sought, but the bank rate is considered a key indicator of the Bank of Canada's monetary policy.

The bank last cut its rate to 6 percent from 6 1/2 percent on Nov. 12.

And Effect on Lockheed

CAB Chief Goes to London To Discuss Rolls Bankruptcy

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (WP).—Secor D. Browne, chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board, went to London yesterday to discuss the Rolls-Royce bankruptcy—and its effect on Lockheed Aircraft Corp.—with top British officials.

When Rolls-Royce placed itself in the hands of a receiver last week, it officially repudiated its contract to make the RB-211 engine for the Lockheed L-1011 jumbo jet, jeopardizing both the plane's development and Lockheed's long-term viability.

Mr. Browne reportedly was one of the top American officials who attended a White House meeting Wednesday on the Lockheed situation.

Mr. Browne will try to assess the impact of the Rolls bankruptcy on U.S. airlines, three of which (Eastern, Trans World Airlines and Delta) have ordered the L-1011. With 37 firm orders, Eastern alone has made more than $75 million in advance "progress" payments, and, collectively, all L-1011 airline customers are reported to have paid about $200 million.

Crucial Moment

Mr. Browne's visit—he plans to stay until Wednesday—comes at a crucial moment in the struggle between Lockheed and the British over the future of the RB-211.

Although the British government, which now has effectively taken charge of Rolls-Royce, has indicated its willingness to continue the project, it has also insisted that Lockheed renegotiate the contract—presumably increasing the cost for a set of three engines from the original $2.5 million. The British say that Rolls-Royce needs $800,000 to $900,000 more than that to produce the engines for one of the $15-million jetliners.

Lockheed already has two top vice-presidents scrutinizing the British claims. Early next week, Lockheed spokesmen said, Daniel J. Haughton, chairman of the board, will fly to London to enter serious negotiations with the official Rolls-Royce receiver, E. Rupert Nicholson.

Just how long these negotiations will last remains unclear. Friday, the British government appointed an independent engineering study group to evaluate the technical status of the RB-211. The group's report, British sources said Friday, may not be ready for at least a week, and, until then, the Conservative government may be unwilling to decide how much money—if any—to put into Rolls-Royce.

N.Y. Stock and Bond Markets Continue to Post Gains, With Big Board Volume Setting Records

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (NYT).—The robust 1970-71 rally in the stock and bond markets continued to roll along early last week, but then became somewhat subdued.

Once again, however, the New York Stock Exchange experienced a record volume of trading well above 100 million shares, and prices scored moderate gains for the eighth consecutive week. Volume in other markets also expanded, increasing the concern of those who fear a new paper-work crisis in the handling of securities transactions.

The situation has not yet become as critical as it was in 1968-69 because the number of individual trades is not as great this time. Big-block trading by institutional investors taking profits and switching from group to group, rather than a plethora of small deals representing heavy public interest, continues to dominate the market.

Some Wall Street analysts expect the big-volume days to continue for a while yet, but most feel the trading tempo will slow down and the market will consolidate its gains after its unusually steep 40 percent advance in the averages since last spring.

Interest Rates Drop

In the capital markets, interest rates continued to push downward from their record levels of a year ago at a pace that surprised even the most optimistic money-market observers.

In the short-term sector, Treasury bills dropped sharply in rate as three-month instruments sold as low as 3.60 percent, down 1/2 point in just one week. Toward the end of December, 1969, the rate was a record high 8.10 percent. At that same time, the rate on federal funds topped 10 percent, but early last week they were available at 3 3/4 percent, indicating the comfortable reserve positions of commercial banks.

The long-term part of the bond market was also strong early last week as it shrugged off the hesitation that began during the last few days of January. In the latter part of the week, just before the long holiday, however, the market again turned hesitant.

The feature was Tuesday's successful sale of the $500 million of 30-year American Telephone debentures that had been worrying the market in recent weeks. The bonds, priced to yield 7.06 percent, sold quickly and bolstered the rest of the corporate market. After that big deal, a double-A utility issue was priced to yield 6.95 percent—the first below 7 percent in over three years.

Tuesday was also the day that the Federal Reserve's policy-setting open market committee met in Washington, and Wall Street assumed that it voted to make the money supply grow faster. The rate of increase the last two months was well below the 5 percent target. It is thought that the Fed still wants to nudge interest rates lower.

Rate Trend

On the subject of the interest-rate outlook, many leading authorities in banking and the bond business seemed agreed last week that the major part of the decline has been completed, but virtually every one expects that the downward move will continue a bit further before stabilizing and then moving upward. Part of their prediction was confirmed late Friday when the Federal Reserve cut the discount rate by 1/4 point to 4 3/4 percent.

The still-dramatic movements of the financial markets and the current discussion about interest-rate trends were the dominant features of the week's financial news, but there were other notable developments last week that did not, however, have any significant influence on the markets.

There were, for example, some disturbing noises on the labor front as well as heightened concern over the Rolls-Royce bankruptcy and its possible implications for the Lockheed Aircraft Co., which has depended on the prestigious British company for engines for its new airbus Tri-Star jet. Lockheed has been trying to resolve a severe financial crisis that has now become more complicated as a result of the Rolls-Royce failure.

Encouraging News

On the positive side, there were the further gains in retail business in January and this month (about 4 percent over a year ago); the continuing rise in domestic steel orders; the first upturn in orders and production reported by the nation's purchasing agents since last June, and the Commerce Department report that total business sales rose in December for the first time since July, reaching a total of $106.23 billion, or more than $2 billion above the November level.

Other developments included a fairly confident business forecast by private economists to the Business Council and the record inflow of funds (a net gain of $600 million) reported for January by the nation's savings banks.

The business group is sticking to its prediction that the gross national product will increase about 7 1/2 percent this year to $1,050 billion—less optimistic than the administration's projection of a 9 percent rise to $1,065 billion.

Meanwhile, the militancy of labor for big wage settlements, which resulted in a sharp increase in labor compensation during 1970 and the worst strike year since 1959, is continuing unabated. There were potentially ominous developments last week in the railroad, can makers and steel labor situations.

In the railroad discussions, which involve some 400,000 workers, negotiators are working against the March 1 deadline set in the ad hoc legislation barring a strike last December. Unless Congress passes an-

(Continued on page 11, Col. 7)

Amex and Over-Counter

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (NYT).—Stocks on the American Stock Exchange ended on the upbeat last week. The index closed Friday at 25.37, for a weekly gain of 0.50.

However, volume dropped a little compared with the previous week—33,288,857 shares versus 34,270,170.

The most active stock was Nytronics, an electronics components maker, which traded 692,500 shares. A low-priced issue, it closed the week at 4 1/2, up 1/2.

Next most active was Texstar, a diversified manufacturer, with 575,800 shares moving across the tape. Its week-to-week gain was only 3/8, when it closed Friday at 6 3/8.

The third most active stock, also low-priced, was Continental Materials, in the mining and building supply field, which ended at 3 3/4, for a substantial gain of 1 3/8. Its volume for the week ran 457,100.

Meanwhile, over-the-counter stocks tended to do well during the week. The National Quotation Bureau index closed at 412.59 on Friday, compared with 405.62 a week ago.

Brokers called trading in insurance stocks during the week "very heavy," but with mixed results. For example, Combined Insurance rose 3 points, Government Employees Insurance rose 2 points, but Connecticut General lost 5 points.

In the case of bank stocks, prices were described as "generally strong" and volume was heavier than the previous week. Bank of America gained 3 points, First Pennsylvania Corp. added 2 points, while Citizens & Southern National Bank remained steady.

Over-Counter Market

...NEW YORK (AP) — Weekly Over the ...nter Industrials giving the high, low ...l last bid prices for the week with the ...change from the previous week's last ...prices. All quotations supplied by the ...tional Association of Securities Dealers ...are not actual transactions but are ...resentative interdealer prices at which ...se securities could have been sold. ...ces do not include retail markup, ...rkdown or commission.

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Corp	5½	5	5½	+ ½
Protect Sys .70	38¾	33¾	36¾	+6
Inc	9⅞	8¼	9⅞	+1⅝
S Inc	7⅜	6	6⅜	
Corp	5½	4¾	5½	+ ¼
Inc pf	6⅝	6½	6½	
Indust	5½	5¼	5½	
Corp .16	10¾	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
le Indust	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
bi Pap .28	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅜
lerators Inc	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
Industries	6⅛	6	6	
hnet Process .50	20½	20¼	20½	+ ¼
ar Research	3½	3⅝	3⅛	
onWes .20	16⅛	15	15	—1⅝
nce Ross	5⅝	4⅝	5⅝	+1⅛
Systems	2⅛	1⅛	2⅛	+1
Tech Inc	5⅛	5	5⅛	
ated Capital	10	9½	10	+ ⅛
Six	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
California	7	6⅞	7	+1
ndust	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
enn NatGas .80	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ½
Homes	4⅝	4	4⅝	+ ½
ts Inc .04g	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
ac Inc †	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
Labs .32a	48½	46	48½	+2½
Electron&Imp	3	2⅞	2⅞	
nd&Alexand .60	61¼	58¾	61¼	+3¾
nd Baldws .60	17¾	15⅝	17¾	+2⅛
Land Devlp	15¼	12⅞	15¼	+2⅜
ech Inc	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	— ⅛
nv Beverage	4¼	4	4	+ ¼
Equities	11⅝	11⅛	11½	+ ⅝
Teleph .06g	15⅛	15	15¼	+ ⅛
&Bacon .40	16¾	15⅝	16½	+ ¼
Creme Lab	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
numeric	4	4⅛	4⅛	
Geophysical	6½	5⅛	6½	+2⅛
ex Inc	11¾	10⅝	11¾	+ ¾
Beef Packers	11⅛	11	11	— ⅞
Bioculture	31⅛	25¼	31⅛	+6⅜
Biomedical	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅞
sinessProd .20	17¼	17	17¼	+ ½
Comput Leasing	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ½
Elec Labs	8⅜	6	7⅝	+3¼
Express 1.20	88¼	87¼	88¼	+2¼
Express pf2.30	88¼	87½	88¼	+2¼
press cv pf1.50	88¼	87½	88¼	+2¼
Financial .08	28½	27⅜	28½	+1½
Furniture .28	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Greetings .70	67⅛	66¼	67	— ½
Medicorp	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅞
Music Stores	6⅛	6	6	
Nuclear	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	— ¼
bber&Plas .90a	16	15¾	15⅝	— ¼
Television Com	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
eld&Mfg .80	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
keag 2a	55½	54½	55½	+1½
te	3⅜	3½	3⅜	— ⅜
Devices	6½	6¼	6⅛	+ ⅛
sen Lab	8¼	8¼	8¼	
serBusch 1	84⅜	82⅜	84⅜	+2⅜
er Bros .24	11½	10	11½	+1½
Indust	11⅞	10⅜	11⅞	+2⅛
baums Fd .28	23	22⅜	23	+ ½
d Magnetics	15½	14½	15¼	
Industries	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	+ ⅜
Maytair	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ½
Foods	7	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
sasMo Pow .56	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
esternGas .68	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ¼
rong AJ	9⅛	9	9	—
HartHm 1.80b	35	33¼	33⅜	—2
a Cp	11½	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅜
aColaBtl .86	57	50	57	+7
a Gas Lt 1	16⅜	16	16	— ⅝
ic Bncp .60a	22¼	22¼	22¼	
ation Sciences	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
ation Tech	3	2⅛	2⅜	+ ½
Co 1	26	22½	26	+2¾
Atomics	4⅛	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
Michael .14g	21	19⅝	21	+ ¼
g	42	40⅜	40⅜	
r HydroEl 1 16	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	
mRlty .35g	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅜
rs Unit Mtge	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ½
Corp .60	14	13⅜	13⅜	—7
s Hind Ghar	46	45¼	46	+ ¾
Mtge .40g	19¼	18½	18½	—1
t Furn .80a	42⅛	41½	41⅝	— ⅜
itter 1.10	52¼	51	52¼	+1
s Mkts .60	24⅜	22⅝	24⅛	+1⅞
am Inc .80	32	30¼	31½	+2
nd Intl	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
Fash .30	17¾	15⅝	17½	+2⅜
Drug .40	9⅜	8⅜	9⅜	+1⅛
Co .40	16⅛	15½	15⅝	— ½
pMfg .30g	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	— ⅛
Mtge .45g	18½	16¾	17⅛	— ¾
rmPapA .60	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
Aire Hlth	49	47½	47½	—1½
O-Matic	13⅜	13	13⅜	+1⅛
Labs .32	44⅞	44½	44⅜	— ⅛
Indust	3½	3⅛	3⅝	— ⅛
Mfg	12⅝	11½	12⅝	+ ⅞
rum .60	17½	17½	17½	
WashPet .50	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
ynamics	21½	18½	21½	+3
San 1	41	40½	41	+ ½
r Corp	4⅛	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
ills P&L 2.04	36	33¾	36	+2¼
s Ind	8¼	7⅜	8⅛	+ ¼
ipStamp .06a	17	15⅛	17	+ ⅝
Sup 1a	25¼	24¼	24¾	+ ⅛
ansFarm .58b	19½	19¼	19¼	
Electric	3	3	3	— ⅛
Internatl	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	+ ¼
Computer s	18⅝	17⅜	18¼	+ ⅜
ianH .03s	19⅛	17⅜	19⅝	+ ⅞

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Boston Capital	10	9⅝	10	+1⅛
Braden Ind .05e	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Brenco .60	33⅜	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅛
Bresnahan Computer	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
Briland Min Ltd	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
Brinks Inc .12g	45¼	44⅛	44⅜	— ⅞
Bristol Brass .60	12	11½	12	+ ⅜
Brockton T Gas 2.24	34½	33	34½	— ½
Brooks Scanlon .30	28	26	28	+2⅝
Brown Enterprises	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
Browning Arms .50	13⅝	12	13⅝	+2⅛
Brush Beryllium	16⅜	16⅛	16½	— ⅛
Buckbee Mears .20	14⅝	14⅛	14½	+ ⅜
Buckeye Intl	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	+ ⅛
Bunnington Corp	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
Burnup & Sims	34½	33½	33½	+3⅜
Butler Mfg .70	26¼	24⅝	25⅞	+1½
Butler Natl Corp	6⅛	5	6⅛	+1⅛
CIC Leasing	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	+ ⅛
CTC Computer	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	— ½
Cagles Inc	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ½
Calbiochem	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	+ ⅞
CalifWatSvc 1.70	27¾	27¼	27⅜	—1⅛
Calvert Explor	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
Cambridge Nuclear	8¼	7	8¼	+1½
CameronBrown .60g	25½	24⅝	25½	+1¼
CmpbllTaggart 1.80	63	56½	63	+6¼
Cannon Mills 3.60a	78	78	78	— ½
Cannon MillsB 3.60a	78½	78	78	—1
Conrad Prec Ind	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅜
CapitalMtgInv .50g	20¼	19⅝	20¼	+1
Capital Swst .05a	8½	8⅜	8½	
Capitol Foods	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ½
Capitol Intl Airways	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
CapTech Inc	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ¼
Care Corp	5⅞	4⅛	5⅞	+1⅝
Carhart Photo	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Carolina Caribbean	3⅜	3½	3⅜	+ ⅛
Carolina Freight .68	14	13¼	14	+ ¾
Carzols Development	15⅛	14½	14½	
Carte Blanche	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅜
Carter Group s	27⅜	24½	27⅜	+3
Cascade Cp .20e	10½	9¼	10¼	— ¼
Cascade Nat Gas .72	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
Centex Corp	44½	42⅜	42⅜	—1⅛
Cent VtPub Svc 1.28	19⅛	18¾	19⅛	+ ⅜
Century Convalescent	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅜
Century Laboratories	8¾	8½	8½	— ¼
Champ Prod .13g	18⅜	18	18⅛	— ⅛
Chance AB 1	23¾	23½	23½	— ¼
Channel Companies	16	15¼	16	+1⅝
Charter Co .15e	23	20⅞	23	+1
Charter Oil Ltd	6⅞	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
ChemicalLeamn .30	12⅝	11¾	12¼	+ ½
Chesapke Ind 10r	6⅞	5⅜	6⅞	+1⅛
Chesapeake Instr	7⅜	7¼	7¾	+ ½
ChesapeakeUt .80b	15⅜	15½	15⅛	+ ⅛
ChiBridg&Ir 1.40a	71⅜	70½	71⅜	+1½
Chilton Co .04g	13¼	12¼	13¼	
ChristianaSec 5.25e	127½	125	125	—3
Christiana Sec pf 7	104	103	104	+1
CitizenSouCap .10g	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Citizens Mfg .38	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅜
CitizensUtil A s	29	28⅜	29	+ ¼
CitizensUtilB 1.32	28¼	28¼	28¼	
Cl Mt gGrp .53	20⅞	20¼	20⅞	+1
Clark JL Mfg 1	28	27½	27½	— ½
Clausin Corp	7¼	7	7	— ¼
Cleary Petroleum	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Clevepak Corp	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
Clinton Merchndising	15	14⅜	15	+ ¼
Clinton Oil	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	— ⅜
Clow Corp .68	20⅜	19½	19½	—1¼
Coachmen Ind	8¼	7⅜	8	— ¼
CocaColaBtlLA .90	38	35⅝	37¼	+2½
Cogar Corp	60	59	60	+1
Cognitronics	8½	7½	8¼	— ⅝
ColdwellBanker .20e	30⅞	3	30⅞	+ ¾
Collins Foods Intl	15¼	15	15	
ColonialCommercl s	16	15¼	16	+1½
Columbus Mills	7⅜	6⅝	6⅞	— ½
Commerce Capital s	5¼	4¼	5¼	+1
Commerce House .40	55	55	55	
Commercial Shear 1b	39½	39	39	
Comwlth Gas .40g	12	12	12	
CommonwlthNG 1.50	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
ComwlthTelPa 1.10	29	28¼	28¼	—1
CommunHealth Facil	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
Commun Psychiatric	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
Components Cp Amer	7⅛	6	6	+ ¼
Compugraphic Corp	15½	14¼	14¼	—1⅛
Computer Commun	10½	9⅝	10¼	+1
Computer Consoles	10⅜	9⅜	9⅜	—1⅜
Computer Image	26	22	26	+5½
Computer Installatns	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Computer Learn Sys	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
Computer Microtech	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	+ ⅛
Computer Technology	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅞
Compuzer Usage	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Comress Inc	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	+ ⅛
ConnNatGas 2.40	39	38½	38½	—1
Consol Papers 1	22	21¼	21¼	— ¾
Cons Rock Prod 1.20	30½	29½	30	— ½
Conti Capital	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	—1
Conti Care Cent	4	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅜
Conti Investment	10½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Contrafund Inc .31e	9⅛	9⅜	9⅜	
Contran Corp	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ¼
Convalariums Amer	3¼	2½	3¼	+1⅛
ConvalesNur Ctr	3⅛	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Convenient Ind Amer	6	5⅜	6	+ ⅜
Conwed Corp .40	8⅜	8½	8⅜	+ ⅛
Cook Chemical .25	10¾	9⅜	10⅝	+1⅛
Cooper Lab	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	+1½
Core Laboratories	12¼	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
Corenco Corp 2a	35⅜	34	34	— ¼
Cornelius Co	7⅛	6⅜	6⅞	+ ⅜
Corporation S	6⅝	4⅝	6⅝	+2⅛
Cosmetically Yours	13	12	13	+2
Cox Cables	19½	19	19	— ½
Creddk Terry .64b	22	19½	22	+2½
Crawford Co .10g	15	14½	15	+ ½
Cross Co .50	32½	32	32	— ½
Crown Crafts	8	6⅛	8	+
Crutcher Resources	9¼	8¾	9¼	+ ⅜
CullumCompanies .24	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
Curtis Noll .40	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
Cypress Comm s	8⅜	8½	8⅜	+ ⅛
DEI Industries	2	2	2	+ ⅛
Damson Oil	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	
Dana Laboratories	8	6⅝	8	+1⅝

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Danac RealEst s	18⅜	18	18⅜	+
Danly Mach .25e	12	10¾	11¾	+1
Dart Drug .20	25⅞	24⅜	25⅞	+
Dasa Corp	9⅛	7⅜	9⅛	+ ⅞
Data Automation	2	1⅛	1⅝	— ⅛
Data Design Lab	6½	5⅜	6½	+ ⅜
Data General	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ¼
Data 100 Corp	12⅜	11⅛	10⅞	— ⅛
Data Packaging	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅜
Data Technology	7⅞	7	7⅞	+ ⅞
Datatron Processing	3⅜	3	3⅛	
Datronic Rental	4	3⅞	4	+ ¼
Davis Food Svc	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
DeLuxeChkPr 1.20	75	68¾	75	+11¼
Decorator Indust .16	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+
DeKalbAGRsrch .20	49	43¼	49	+7½
Delhi Int Oil	12¼	11⅝	12¼	+
DenverRlEst .60a	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Designatronics	3⅛	2⅝	3	+1
DetrexChemInd .20	6⅛	6	6⅛	+1⅛
Detroit In Bdg 1.40a	22¼	22½	22½	— ½
DeweyElectronics s	5½	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅛
Diagnostic Data	13⅝	11⅞	13	+1⅛
Diamond Cry Slt .60	19⅜	19	19⅜	+
Diamond Lab .13g	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
Diam Sham pf E 1.15	19⅛	19⅜	19½	+ ½
Dickey WS Mfg .72	17	17	17	— ½
Dickson Electronics	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Diebold Comp Lsg	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	
Digitronics Cp	7	5¼	7	+2
Diners Club	5⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅜
Disc Inc	4⅞	4⅜	4½	— ⅜
Dixon Cruc .95e	23¼	22	22	—1½
Docutel Corp	13	10⅛	13	+2⅝
Domain Indust	12¼	11¾	11¾	— ½
Donaldson Inc .60	19	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
Donaldsn LufknJenrt	14⅜	13⅜	14⅜	+ ⅞
Donovan Cos .20g	23½	22⅛	22½	— ¾
Dougherty Bro .12a	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Dow Jones 1	44⅜	43⅜	44⅜	+1¼
Downtowner Corp .14	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+1
DoyleDaneBernbh .96	25	23⅜	25	+1¼
Ducommon 1	17	17	17	
Duncan Elec 1.20a	21½	21	21½	+ ½
Dunkin Donuts	18⅛	17½	17⅜	— ½
Duplex Products	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅜
Duriron Co .72	18⅛	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
EDP Resources	9⅜	7⅛	9⅜	+2⅛
ESD Co .48	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
EZ Painter .09g	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅜
Early Calif Ind	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	+ ½
Eastern Shopping Ctr	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
Eberline Instrument	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Eckerd Drugs .40	29	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
Eckrich Peter .40	29⅜	28⅜	28⅞	+ ⅞
Economics Lab .24	22⅞	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅜
Educasting Systems	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Educational Devel	8½	6⅛	8½	+2⅛
ElPaso Elec .80	16⅛	15⅜	15⅜	— ½
Elba Systems	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Elder Berman St .40	8¼	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
Eldorado Genl .10e	4½	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
Electro Craft	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Electro Nucleonics	15⅜	12	15⅜	+3⅜
Electromagnetic Ind	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	
Electron Data Sys	77½	76½	76½	—1
ElectronModule .05e	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Electronized Chem	4½	3⅞	4½	+ ⅝
Elixir Ind	10	9⅛	10	+ ⅛
Elizabethtn Wat 1.80	27½	27½	27½	
Empire St Oil .50	19⅝	18⅜	19½	+ ½
Energy Conver Dev	40	38½	39½	+1
Entwistle Co	5⅜	5	5	— ⅜
Epsco Incorp	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Equity Oil Co .48	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
Erie Techno Prod	7½	6⅛	7½	+ ¾
Essex Systems Co	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ½
Evans Inc	6	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
EverestJenn Int	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
Exchange Oil Gas	10⅛	8⅞	10⅛	+1⅛
Executive House	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
F&B Ceco Indust s	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
FabricCtrsAm .03e	20	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
Fabri-Tek Inc	3	3	3	— ⅛
Family Dollar Strs	24½	24	24½	+2¼
Farinon Electric	26	24	26	+2¾
Farrington Mf	2¼	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Fashion Two Twenty	13	12½	13	+ ⅜
Findlay WF	9	8¼	9	
Fine Organics	3	2⅜	2⅜	— ¼
Finehut Corp	15⅛	12⅛	15⅛	+2⅛
First Boston Co 3g	71½	69½	70½	+6½
FirstGenResrcs .45r	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
First Lincoln Finan	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
First Mississippi Cp	6	5½	6	— ⅛
FirstPennMtg .41g	20¼	19⅜	20¼	+ ⅜
FirstPennMtg units	23¼	22⅜	23¼	+ ⅜
FirstSuretyCp s	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
First Wstn Financial	3½	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
Flexstl Ind .06a	14⅜	13⅞	14⅜	+ ½
FlickinerCo .50	17⅜	17¼	17¼	
Florida Tel .52	19	18¾	19	+ ⅛
Florida Tile Ind .20	18⅜	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Food Fair Prop	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Food Host USA	5	5	5	
Forest Oil	17¼	16⅛	17¼	+1½
Formigli Corp	4	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Foster Grant †	29½	27½	29½	
Fotomat	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
Foto Mem Inc	4⅛	2⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Fox StanleyPhoto .50	22¼	21½	21¾	— ¼
Franklin Corp	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Franklin Elec s	10⅜	10½	10⅜	+ ⅛
FraserMtgInv .58	26⅜	26	26	— ⅛
FriendlyIceCrm .05	34⅜	34½	34⅜	
FriechsRestaurnt .60b	23	22½	22½	— ½
Fuller HB .40	26½	26½	26½	
GRI Computer	2⅛	1⅜	2	+1½
GRT Corp	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
GalbrthMtge .68g	29	28⅜	28⅜	— ¼
Gamma Process	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Garfinckel .84	17⅜	17¼	17½	+1
Gas Service 1.08	16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅜
Gateway Transport	11⅛	11	11	— ⅜
Gay Gibson	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
GaynorStafford Ind	18½	15⅜	18½	+2½
Geico Leasing	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Gelman Instrument	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Aircraft	2⅜	1⅝	1⅝	—1
Gen Automation	17	16	16	—1

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
GenAutomotParts .44	28½	28	28	— ½
Gen Binding	31	30	30	—1
Gen Health Services	18⅜	18	18	— ⅜
Gen Kinetics	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Gen Leisure Prod	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Gen Medical	28¼	27½	27½	— ¾
GenRealEst .76	8½	8½	8½	
Gen ShaleProds .40a	22¼	22	22	— ¼
Gen Unit Group	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
Genovese Drug	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	+ ¼
Geothermal Resrces	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	+ ⅛
Geriatrics Inc .05e	5	4½	5	+ ½
Giant Food Prop	7¼	6⅛	7¼	— ⅛
Giffen Ind	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅜
GiffordHill .40e	20⅛	19¼	19⅞	— ¼
Gilbert Robinson	6¼	6	6	+ ¼
Gilford Instru .12	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ⅜
Glatfelter PH 1.40	33½	32¾	33⅛	+1⅛
Gleason Works .42	23	22¾	22¾	+1
Globe Rub Prod	2½	2½	2½	+ ½
Golden Cycle	15½	10⅛	15½	+3⅛
Golden Flake .32e	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Golden Wst Fin	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
Golden Wst Mobile	13⅛	11⅞	13⅛	+1⅛
Good L3	19¼	14⅜	19¼	+4¼
Goodway Copy	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
GouldinvTr †	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+
Govt EmplysCp .30b	17¾	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
GovtEmployFinl .40b	30¼	30⅛	30¼	
Graco Inc .10e	30	28⅜	29⅝	+ ⅜
Graham Mfg .05	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
Graphic Controls	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Graphic Sciences	23¼	21⅞	21⅞	
Gt Am Mtg .14	24	23⅜	23⅜	— ½
GtMarkwestern Pack	6⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ½
Gt Southwest	2⅞	2½	2⅞	+ ½
GreenMtPower 1.12	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
GreenfieldRlEst 1.60	21¼	20¼	21¼	+1½
Grey Advertising .50	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ¾
Grove Press	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Grumman Allied Ind	9	8	9	+1
Gulf Interstate .30	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ¼
GyrodynAm .10g	7½	6¾	7½	+ ¾
HamiltonBro Petrol	27	26½	26½	— ½
HardeesFoodSys .16	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	— ⅛
Harper HM .44	17	16⅜	17	+ ¾
Harp&Row Pub .40	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
Hasbro	13½	12	13½	+2⅛
Hathaway Instrum	6⅞	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
Hauserman EF	10	9⅜	10	
Havalampa Cigar .36	9⅛	8⅜	9⅛	— ⅛
Hawthorn Finan s	12¾	11⅞	12¾	+ ⅞
Health Ind	7⅞	7¼	7⅛	+ ⅜
Health Tecna	4⅞	4½	4½	+1⅛
HenredonFurn .60a	38¼	36½	36½	—2
Hertf Jones s	15⅛	14½	14½	+1
Heritage Corp	3½	3½	3½	
Hershberger Explr	1½	2¼	3½	+1⅜
Hess Inc .15g	15½	15	15½	— ⅛
Hesston Cp .10	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ½
Hexcel Corp .20	15¼	12¼	15¼	+1⅛
Hickok El Inst	6	5¼	6	+ ¼
Hickory Furniture	10	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Hidoc Internatl	4⅝	3½	4⅝	+1⅛
Higbee Co 1.40	23½	23¼	23½	+ ¼
HollywdTurfCl .50g	37	36	37	
Holobeam Inc	9⅞	7⅞	9⅞	+ ⅜
Hoover Co 1.40	47½	47½	47½	+ ⅛
Horizon Corp	39½	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅜
Horizon Research	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
House of Ionnie †	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
Houston Oil Mineral	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ¼
Howard Gibco	9¼	9½	9¼	
Howell Instrum	6	5¼	6	+ ⅜
Howmedica Inc	24⅜	23⅜	23½	— ⅛
Hubinger †	21½	21	21½	
Huck Manufact	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
Hudson PulpPap 1.26	34½	33½	33½	—1½
Hurst Performance	9¼	7½	8	+ ⅛
Hyatt Corp	28⅛	26	28	+2½
Hyatt Int	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
Hydraulic Co 1.28	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
Hyster Co 1.20a	40½	40	40½	+ ¾
ISI Corp	3¼	2⅞	3¼	+ ⅜
Illini Beef Pkrs	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Image Systems	11	9½	11	+1⅛
IndianapolisWat 1.40	21½	21¼	21⅜	— ⅛
IndustrialNucl .048	23½	28	28½	+ ⅜
Industrial Services	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Informatics Inc	10	9⅜	10	+ ⅛
Information Displays	7	6½	6½	— ½
Information Int	12¼	9	12¼	+3¼
Information Machine	11	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Infrared Indus	3⅜	3	3⅜	+ ⅜
Inland Container 1.60	34½	34½	34½	
Integrated Container	10¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Intermark Invest	2½	2¼	2½	+ ¼
IntermountGas .05g	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Intl Aluminum .05e	24	21¼	24	+3
IntlBankWash .17e	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	+ ½
IntlBankWashA .25e	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Intl Basic Economy	10	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅜
IntlFuneral Svs	13	11½	11½	—1½
Int Leisure Cp 1.28e	15⅜	11⅝	15⅜	+4⅛
Intl Leisure Hosts	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	
Intl Multifoods 1.20	24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
Intl Systems Control	43	41½	41½	
Interprov PL .80	26¼	26	26¼	+ ⅛
Intortherm Inc	8¼	7¼	7⅛	— ⅞
Inventure Cap .51e	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Invest Co Fla	17⅞	16⅞	17⅞	+1⅜
Invest Growth	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Ionics Inc	15⅛	14	15⅛	+1½
IowaSouUtil 1.64	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅛
Irwin RD .32	22	19½	22	+3
Jacobs FL .05e	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Jacquin Chas s	10	9¼	10	+ ¾
JamaicaWat&Ut s	5	5	5	
James Fred	28½	28	28½	
Jamesbury Cp .20	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ½
Jet Air Freight	23½	23¼	23½	+ ¼
Jiffy Foods	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	— ¼
Johnson EF	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Joslyn Mfg&Sup 1.12	18⅛	17⅝	18¼	+ ⅝

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
KDI Corp	3½	2⅞	3½	+ ⅝
KMS Indus	16⅛	13¼	13¼	—4
Kaiser Steel	31¾	27½	31¾	+5½
Kaiser Steel pf 1.46	21	20¼	21	
Kalvar Cp	33½	27	33½	+10½
Kaman Corp A 1	13	10⅞	13	+2½
Kampgrounds Amer	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	+2⅜
Kans Beef Ind	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+1⅛
Kate Greenway .30r	3⅞	3¼	3⅞	+
Kathol Petroleum	2⅛	2½	2⅞	+ ⅜
Kay Windsor .40	34½	32¼	34½	+1
Kavex Corp	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
Kayot Inc	9½	9	9½	+ ½
Kaysam Corp	4⅛	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅜
Kearney & Trecker	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
Kearney Natl	6⅞	5⅞	5½	—1
Keene Corp	13½	12⅞	13½	+ ⅜
Kellett Corp	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Kellwood .72	32½	31½	31¾	—1
Kelly Svcs .50	27½	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
Keuffel & Esser	11	9¼	11	+2
Kewaunee Scien .80	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
Keyes Fibre .90	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
KeystoneCustodn Fds	15¼	15¼	15¼	
KeystonePCem .10e	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
King Internat Corp	3	3½	4¼	+ ⅞
King Kullen .50	11	10¼	11	+ ¼
King Resources	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
Kings Electronics	4⅛	3⅞	4	— ⅛
Kirk Corp	7½	7	7	— ⅛
Knape&VogtMf 1.20	25¼	34½	34½	
Knudsen Corp 1.60	36	34½	36	+2
Koss Electronics	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Kroy Ind	5⅞	5⅛	5⅝	— ⅛
Kuhlman Corp .40a	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
LMF Corp .04g	11⅝	9⅞	11⅜	+1⅞
Laclede Steel	44	43	43	—2
Ladd Petroleum	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+1⅛
Lamb Weston .32	19⅜	17¼	19¼	+3
LancasterCol .10g	19½	19	19	— ⅛
Lance Inc .76a	33½	33	33½	+ ¾
Land Resources	5¼	3⅞	5¼	+1⅛
Lane Co .50a	36½	36	36	—1¼
Lane Wood	12¼	11⅛	12¼	— ⅛
Larson Ind	4⅜	4	4	— ⅜
Lawter Chem .52	35	34½	34⅜	—10
Leadville Corp	19⅜	17⅞	19¼	+2½
LeaspacCorp .01r	16⅛	16	16¼	— ⅛
Leggett&Platt .36	15	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Lehigh Coal&Nav	3	2⅞	3	
Leisure Group	15½	14¼	15⅛	+1
Lewis Bus Form .20	13	12½	13	+ ⅜
Liberian Iron Or .50g	12⅛	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
Lightolier Inc .20	13½	13½	13½	
Lin Broadcast	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	
Lincoln T&T 1.20	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅛
LindbergCp .30	8½	7¼	8¼	+ ⅜
LiquidTransport .15g	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Liquidonics Ind	8½	7⅛	8½	+1⅞
Little AD	18¾	16¼	18¾	+2½
Loblaw .40	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅛
Loft Candy	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Log Etronics	11	10⅛	11	+ ¼
Lomas Nettleton Finl	16⅛	15⅛	16	— ⅛
LomasNetMtg .72g	33¼	33⅛	33⅛	
Longchamp's Icn	8¼	8	8	+ ⅛
LongsDrugStr .64	69½	68½	69½	
Lowes Co .22	47½	46	47½	+1½
Lynch Comm Sys .40	25	23⅞	25	+1⅛
Cyntex	8½	7⅛	8½	+1⅛
MTS Systems .10	12⅞	11¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
MacDermid Inc .40	27⅛	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
MadisonGas&El .92	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	— ⅛
Major Pool Equip	4	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
Major Realty	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Mallinckrodt Ch .70	84	83½	83½	— ⅜
Malone&Hyde .44	27⅜	26½	27¾	+1½
Manor Care Inc	8	8	8	
Marathon Mfg	18¼	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅝
Marlon Corp	4½	4¼	4½	— ⅛
Maritime Fruit Car	16¾	15	16¾	+2
Mark Systems	3⅝	2	3⅝	+1⅝
MarthaWhite Fds .30	11⅛	9⅞	11⅛	+1½
Martin Brower .10g	33½	32½	33¼	+1⅛
Mary Kay	34	33½	33¾	+ ⅛
Maui Ld&Pineapple	13⅜	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
McCormickCo .60a	46	47¼	47¼	—1¼
McQuay Inc .50	26½	26	26	— ½
Medic Home Enterpr	9	7	9	+2
Medical Investment	6	5½	5½	— ⅜
Medical Mtg .60g	24½	24¼	24½	
Medicenters of Amer	13	12½	13	+ ⅛
Medtronic	40	39⅜	40	+ ⅛
Meister Brau	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
Mercantile Indust	10⅛	8⅞	10⅛	+2⅜
Merchants Inc 1.30	35	34⅞	35	— ⅛
MeridianInvDv .65g	20⅛	19¾	20⅛	— ⅛
Methode Electrn	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Microtrn Data	5⅞	5⅜	4⅞	+1⅜
Midas Internatl .36	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
Midland Capital .20	10⅛	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
Midtex	3⅞	3½	3¼	+ ⅛
Midwest GasTrans 1	19½	19½	19½	
Miller Brothers Hat	15	12¾	15	+2¼
Millipore Corp .18	47½	46½	47	— ¼
MinneapolisGas 2.10	36	35⅜	36	+ ¼
MissRivTrans 1.04	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
MissValleyGas 1b	17¼	17	17¼	— ⅛
MissValleyStl .40	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Missouri Resrch	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Mobile Waste Cont	3⅛	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
Modular Science Inc	7½	7	7	— ⅛
Mogul Corp .24	28	27¼	28	
Mohawk Rubber 1.20	25	24⅜	24⅜	
Monfort Colorado	11⅜	9⅞	11⅜	+1⅜
Monterey Life Inc	6⅞	5⅜	6¼	
Moore Pord .32	10	9¼	10	+ ⅜
Moore Sam .24	15	13½	15	+1⅝
Morrison Inc .40b	19	18⅛	18⅞	— ⅛
Morrison Knudsen	15⅜	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
Mortgage Assoc	31¼	30¾	31¼	+1
MtInvWash .30	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
MortaeTrAm wt	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
Mosinee Cp .70	13½	12½	13½	+1
Motch Merryw Mach	7	6⅝	7	

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Motor ClubAmer .22	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
Moulded Products	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
Mueller Paul .11g	10	8½	10	+1½
Murphy Pac Marine	3⅞	3¼	3⅞	+ ⅛
Myers LE .20g	29¼	29⅛	29¼	+ ⅛
NBT Corp .72	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
NCC Industries	5	4⅞	5	— ⅛
Narrag Cap .10	16¼	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
Nathans Famous	7⅜	5⅞	7⅜	+2½
NatCarRental .05g	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Natl Data Commun	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
NatGasOil .75e	14⅛	11⅛	13	—1⅛
Natl Hosp Corp	4⅜	4⅛	4	— ⅛
Natl Liberty	35⅞	33⅝	33⅝	—2⅛
NatlHMedical Ent	32¼	30⅛	32¼	+2¼
NatlMtgeFund .29g	10⅛	10½	10⅛	— ⅛
Natl Patents	77	72	74	+5
NatlSecRes .25	12½	11⅞	12⅞	+ ⅞
NatlShowmanSvc s	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Natl Silver Ind	6	5⅛	6	+ ⅛
Nat Tape Disc	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	+ ⅛
Natl Ut&Ind .90	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Nebraska Cons .50b	15⅜	14⅞	15⅜	+ ⅛
Neonex Intl .05	5	4⅛	4⅝	— ⅛
NewEng Gas&El 1.16	18⅛	16⅛	16⅞	— ⅛
NewJrsyNatGas 1.12a	20½	20½	20½	
Nicholson File 1.60	28¼	27⅞	28⅛	— ⅛
Nielsen A .48	43½	43¼	43½	— ⅛
Nielsen B .48	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
Noland Co .64	26⅝	26½	26½	
Nor Amer Corp	9¼	8	8¾	—3
NorCaroNG .25g	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
Nor Central Airl	4	4	4	
NorEuropnOil .10g	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Nrthwstn Nat Gas .56	10⅜	10	10⅛	+ ⅜
Nthwstn PubSvc 1.40	23⅜	23½	23½	— ⅛
Nthwst St PtCmt 1b	25¼	24½	25¼	+ ⅝
Noxell Corp .72	47¼	47	47	— ¼
Nuclear Resch Assoc	12½	10½	11½	—2⅛
OEA Inc	6	5⅛	6	+ ⅛
Oakride Holdins	4½	4	4	— ⅛
Ocean Drill&Expl .20	46	46¼	46	—2
Odell Inc	7¼	7	7¼	— ⅛
Ogilvy&Mather .70	28⅛	28	28⅛	+1¼
Ohio Art Co .20	10¼	9⅛	9⅞	— ⅛
OhioFerroAl .80e	18	17¼	18	— ⅛
Oil Shale Corp	4½	4¼	4½	— ⅛
Oilgear Co 1a	28½	28	28½	+ ⅛
Ola Co .10	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Olsten Corp	8½	6⅛	8½	+2½
Olympia Brew 1.60a	33	31½	31½	—1¼
Omaha National 1e	21	21	21	
Open Road Indust	8¼	8	8	
Optical Coating Lab	10⅛	9¼	10	+1⅛
Optical Scanning	16⅜	16	16¼	— ⅛
Optics Technolgy	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Orbanco Inc	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
OregonFreezeDry Fd	5⅞	5¼	5⅞	+ ⅛
Oregon Metallur	5½	5⅜	5½	— ⅛
OregnPrtCem .80a	14½	14¼	14½	— ⅛
Ormont Dru&Ch	9¼	9	9½	+1⅛
OtterTailPw 1.40	22½	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Overseas Nat Air	8¼	7½	8¼	— ⅛
Oxy-Catalyst	12	12	12	
Ozite Corp	18⅛	17½	17½	+ ⅛
Pabst Brew .20g	53¼	52⅞	53¼	+1½
Pac&South Br	16⅜	14⅞	16⅜	+1⅛
PacCar&Foundry 1a	58	57	57	—2
PacGambleRobin 1b	17⅛	17	17	
Pac Lumber .25g	37⅛	36½	37⅛	+1⅛
Pac Plantronics	17⅛	16⅜	16⅞	— ⅛
Pac Scientific	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Pac Ve Oil	19¼	17¼	19¼	+1⅞
Packae Mac 1	26½	25½	26½	+1½
Pak-Well .50	16	15½	15½	— ½
Pakco Companies s	6½	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
Pako Corp .40	16¼	14⅛	16¼	+1⅞
Palo Alto Sav&Ln	26	25⅝	26	— ⅛
Palomar Financial	12½	12	12	— ⅛
PalomarMtgInv .73g	29½	28	28	— ⅛
Panacolor Inc	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	— ⅛
Panoll Oil	3½	2⅜	3⅛	— ⅛
Parker Drilling	12¾	12¼	12¾	+1⅛
Parkview Gem .60	19	18½	18½	— ⅛
Parkwood Homes	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+1
Pauley Petroleum	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Pavelle Corp	15	12¼	15	+2¾
PayLessDrugNw .10g	18⅛	17¼	17¾	+ ⅛
PoynPak Strs .15g	8⅞	7¼	8⅞	+1¼
Pay n Save .30	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+1⅛
PaylessCashway .16g	20¼	19⅛	20	
Peerless Mfg .03e	10	9½	9½	— ½
Peerless Tube .20a	27	26½	26½	— ½
Penn Pacific	2⅛	1⅞	2	
PennGasW. 1.30	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
Pepsi ColaBWash .40	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Peterson How&H .48	33⅛	33⅛	33¼	— ⅛
Petro Dynamics	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	+ ⅛
Petrolite Cp 1.60a	50	49½	49½	+1
Pettibone Corp .60	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
Phila Sub Corp 1.20	24½	23⅞	24½	+1
Photon Inc	9⅞	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Physics Int	6⅛	5	6½	+1⅛
Piedmont Aviation	7½	7½	7½	
Pinkertons Inc .50	73	72	72	—1
Pioneer Western	10⅞	9⅛	10⅛	+1½
Pizza Hut	8½	7⅛	8½	+1½
Plasticrete s	8¼	8¼	8½	
Polly Bergen Co	4½	1⅞	4½	+2⅝
Pope&Talbot .40	28	26½	28	+1⅛
Popell Bros .20g	14½	12⅛	14½	+1⅛
Porter HK Inc 1	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Possis Machine	10½	10¼	10½	
Poll Indust .22e	23⅛	22½	23⅛	+ ⅛
Precision Instrument	12½	12	12	
President First Lady	5⅛	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Prochemco Inc	7½	6⅞	7	— ⅛
Professional Golf	4⅛	2¾	4½	+1⅛
Programd Prop Sys	5½	4⅝	5½	+ ⅞
Programming&Syst	3½	3	3½	+1⅛
Prudential Minerals	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Pub Svc N Mex .90	23⅛	22½	22½	— ⅛
PubSvcNorCar .70	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
Publishers Co	9⅛	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
Purepac Laborator	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Puritan Bennett	30	29⅛	30	+1⅛
Putnam Duofd Cap	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Putnam Duofdinc 1a	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Qonaar .40	17½	13	13½	+1⅛
Quality Courts Mot	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
RT Sytems	6½	6⅛	6½	
Rogen Precisio n	9⅛	8½	8⅛	—1
Rahall Communicat	25⅛	25	25⅛	+1⅛
Ranger Oil Can	16⅛	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅜
Ransburg ElCoat .50	23¼	22¼	22⅛	— ⅛
Raven Industries	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
Raychem Corp	95	90½	91	—3½
RayGo Inc	8⅛	7⅜	7⅝	— ⅛
Raymond Corp .20b	17¼	15	15½	—2
Recognition Equip	22½	17¼	22½	+4⅛
Red Owl Stores 1	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	+1⅛
Redcor	8	6⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Reece Corp .68	35	34	34	
Reid Prov Labs	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+2⅛
Reliance Univ 1.04	32	31½	31⅛	+1⅛
RepublicFinSvc 1.20	37	36	36½	—1
Research Inc .20e	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Responsive Envnmts	6	5½	5½	— ⅛
Petad Credit 2	50	49⅛	48⅛	—1½
Reuter Inc	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Revell Inc	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅛
Reynolds&Reyn .80	42½	39½	42½	+2⅛
Rice Food Mkts	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Richs Co 1.45	47	47	47	
Ridder Publicat .35e	22⅛	21	22⅛	+1⅛
Ringling Bros	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Ripley Co .15	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
Rival Mfg .60	21½	20	21	+2⅛
Roadway Express .40	39½	38⅛	39½	+1⅛
Robbins&Myers 1.20	21½	21	21	— ⅛
Robb Wash	6½	4	6½	+2⅛
Rocket Research	19	18⅛	19	— ⅛
RockyMtNatGas .07e	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Roselon Ind	8⅛	6⅞	8⅛	+1⅛
Rotron Inc s	11	10⅞	10⅞	
Rouse Co	37⅛	36	36	—1
Rowan Industries	2⅞	2½	2½	— ⅛
Rowe Furniture 1a	36½	35½	35½	— ⅛
Russell Stover .80	32	31½	32	— ⅛
Ryan Homes	58	56¼	58	+1⅞
SCI Electronics	6¼	6¼	6¼	
SMC Invest .15g	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
SW Indust .10e	11⅛	10½	11⅛	+1⅛
Sadlier Inc	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Safe Flight Instrm	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	
Safran Printing	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Saga Adminst	45¼	43¼	45¼	+2
SantaAnitaCons 2	41	41	41	
SaulRlEst .30a	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	— ⅛
Saunders Leasing .15	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅛
Sav on Drugs .10g	22	20⅜	20⅜	—1⅛
SavannahFdInd 2a	41	41	41	
Scantlin Electronics	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛	+1
Schieldahl	8	6½	8	+2
Scholl Industries	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
Scientific Computers	2⅜	2½	2⅛	— ⅛
Scope	18⅛	18	18⅛	+1
Scott&Sons .30	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	+1
ScrippsHowBdcst 1.40	24	23	23	—1
Scripto Inc	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	+1⅜
Sea World	34¼	31⅜	34	— ⅛
SealedPower 1	27	25½	27	+ ⅛
Searle GD pf .80	22	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
Seaway Food .25b	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Seismic Computing	10½	9⅛	10½	+2⅛
Seneca Foods	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	— ⅛
Sensitron	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	— ⅛
Semermatic	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Service Group	6⅛	6½	6⅛	— ⅛
Service Inc	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
SevenUpCo .80	60	55	55	—4⅛
ShakespeareCo .20	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Shapell Indust	27	25	27	—2⅛
Sharehldrs Cap	5	4⅛	5	— ⅛
ShatterproofGlass .50	13	11⅛	13⅛	+1⅛
Shop Rite Foods 1	15½	15¼	15⅛	— ⅛
Siliconix Inc	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
SilverKing Mines 2	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Simon&Schuster	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Skaggs Pay Less .30	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
Small Business Inv	7	7		
SmithTransfer .60 2	16⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Snap on Tools 1	51	47⅜	51	—2⅛
Sonoco Prods .60a	37	36⅜	37	
Soundscriber Corp	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Southern Airways .16	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
SouthnCalWat 1	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
SouthnCtnnGs 2.44	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	—
Southn Industries 1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
SouthnNEng Tel 2.60	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	+ ⅛
Southland Corp .24b	39½	38⅛	39½	+ ⅛
Southwest Factories	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+1⅛
Southwest Gas Co 1	17	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
SthwstGasProd .40g	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
SouthwstnElSv 1.04	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
Sovereign Corp	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
Spacerays	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Spencer Foods .25	15	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Sperti Drug	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Spiral Metal	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Springfld GasLt 1.24	19	18⅛	19	+ ⅛
Stonadyne Inc 1.40	28⅛	25⅛	28⅛	—2⅛
Std Register 1	21	21	21	+ ⅛
Stanley HomePds .90	33	33⅛	31	+ ⅛
Steak n Shake	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
SteelCoCanada 1.20	26⅛	26	26	— ⅛
Steiber Ind	3⅛	3⅛	3	— ⅛
SterlingStrs .50e	15	14⅛	15	+1
Stirlin Homex	21⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—2
Strawbrdg&Clth 1.20b	44⅛	44	44⅛	+ ⅛
Subscription Telev	5	5	5	
Success Motivation	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—1
Sugardale Fds .16	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
SuperiorElectric .24b	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
SuperIndInt .05g	14	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Sykes Datatronics	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Synercon Co	11	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Sysco Corp .05g	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
TIME CC	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
Taco Bell	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Tally Corporation	14⅛	13⅛	14	— ⅛
Tampaxinc 2.40a	226½	225	226½	+ ⅛
Tassette Inc	17¼	16⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
Taylor Internatl	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Taylor Wine 1.28	81	78	81	+2½
Technical Publishing	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Technology Inc .03e	7⅜	7½	7½	+ ⅛

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Tecumseh Pd 2.40a	185	178	183	+6
Tele Communications	16⅛	16½	16⅛	— ⅛
Telecom	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Telecor Inc	25⅛	25	26⅛	+2⅛
Telephone Util s	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
TV Communications	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
Tennant Co .38e	22	21	22	+1
TennNatGas .72	13½	12⅛	13	+ ⅛
Texas Amer Oil	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Texas Intl Airlines	7⅛	6½	7⅛	+1⅛
Texfi Industries	51⅛	46⅛	51⅛	+6
Texscan Corp	4	3⅛	4	+ ⅛
Thalhimer Bros .50	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Therm Air Mfg	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Tiffany&Co .20	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
Tiffany Ind	8⅛	8	8	+ ⅛
Tipperary Land&Exp	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Titan Group	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Topsys Intl	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Towle Manufact .56	16½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
Tracor Computing	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Tracor Inc	13	11	12⅛	+2⅛
Trans Corp	3⅛	2⅛	3⅛	+1
Trans Coast Invest	5	4⅛	5	
TranscontGasPL 1.12	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
Transocean Oil	19⅛	17⅛	19⅛	+2⅛
Travelodge Corp .25	22	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
Tremco Mfg 1	17½	15⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
Tri Wall Containers	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Triangle Mobile Hom	6	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Trice Products 1a	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
Tridair Industries	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Trinity Industries .80	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	+2⅛
Triton Oil&Gas	7	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Tylco Corp	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
TwinDiscClutch 1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
Tysons Foods .40	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
UNI Capital .24	37½	35½	37¾	+2⅝
UnitArtTheat .20	13⅛	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Unit Convales Hosp	3⅛	2⅜	3⅜	+1
Unit Illum 2.28	32¼	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
UnitMcGill .02e	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Unit Overton	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
US Banknote .30	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
US Envelope .60	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
USTruckLines 1.60	49⅛	48½	49⅛	+3
Unitek Corporation	16⅛	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Universal Foods 1b	30½	30	30	— ⅛
Univ Pub&Distrib	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Universal Tcl	11	8	9⅛	—1
Upper PeninsPw 1.60	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
Utilities&Ind s	30	29	29	— ⅛
Valley Gas .75	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
Valmont Industries	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—1
ValueLinesDev .10g	7⅛	6⅛	7	+ ⅛
Van Dus Air .40	6⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
VanceSanders 1.20	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
Varadyne Ind	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Velcro Indust .16	23⅛	23	23	+2
Ventron Corp .40	28	27⅛	28	+2
Vermont Amer .60	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
Vialron Computer	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Victory Markets .40	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Va Chemical .56	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
Vista Inf	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Vitramon Inc	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Vogue Instrument	10⅛	7⅛	10⅛	+3
VolumeShoeCp .40	43	42	43	
Wabash Cons	6⅛	4⅛	6⅛	+1⅛
Wadsworth Publishing	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
Wain & Bond	15⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
Waldbaum s	12⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
Walker Scott	5	4⅛	4⅛	
Wallace Sam P	9⅛	7⅛	9⅛	+1⅛
Walter Reade Organ	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
Warner Elec .34	13	13	13	
Warwick Elec	10⅛	9⅛	10	— ⅛
Washington NatGas 1	17⅛	17	17⅛	— ⅛
Washington Scien	4	3⅛	4	+ ⅛
Wash Trst Assoc	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Water Treatment	11⅛	9⅛	11⅛	+1⅛
Wayne Mfg .32	14½	14	14	+ ⅛
Webb Resources	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Wer Corp .60	16	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
WeightWatInt .08g	10⅛	10	10	+ ⅛
Weingarten J .40	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Welsfields Inc .46	14	13	13	— ⅛
Weldotron	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Wellington Mgt 1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
WellsFargMtg .30g	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
WellsGardEl .40a	16	14⅛	15	+1⅛
Werner Continental	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Werner Cont pf.20g	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Westcoast Prod	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Westn Co No Am	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Western Gear	10⅛	8⅛	9⅛	—1⅛
Westn Ky G 1.20	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
WestnMtgeInv .53e	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Westn Publishing .36	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Westn Std Uranium	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Westgate Calif	11	10⅛	11	+ ⅛
Wetson's Corp	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Wetterau Foods .44b	24	23⅛	24	— ⅛
White Shield	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Wien Cons Airl .05	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Wigwam Strs .20e	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Wiley&Sons .30	34	34	34	— ⅛
Willamette .50r	34⅛	32	34⅛	+2⅛
Wilson Freight .40	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Wings&Whls Exp .06	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Winston Mills	24⅛	19⅛	24⅛	+4⅛
Winter Jack	29⅛	22⅛	26⅛	+5
WinterParkTel .80	27	24⅛	27	+2⅛
WisconsinPw&Lt 1.40	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
WiscRlEstInv .83a	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
Wolf Corp	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Woodward&Lothrop 1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
Worldwide Energy	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Wright WE .28	38⅛	32⅛	38⅛	+5⅛
Yardney Elec	4	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
YellowFrght .72	37⅛	37	37	
Younker Bros .30	35	34⅛	34⅛	
Zions Utah Banc .56	14	14	14	— ⅛

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Abex Cp 8¾s77	72	104½	103⅞	104	— ½
AcmeMt 9⅞s90	70	111½	110⅞	111	— ½
AddrMlt 5⅝s95	35	109½	108	108	
Air Red 3⅞s87	166	84	81½	83½	+1⅝
Akzon cv5¼s94	148	118½	113	118½	+6½
AlaPow 3⅛s72r	3	97	97	97	
AlaPow 3½s72	21	97½	97¼	97¼	— ¼
AleghL cv4s81	72	77½	76¼	77⅜	+ ⅜
AlliedC 6.60s93	67	95	92	95	+3½
AlliedCh 3½s78	182	84	84	84	
Allied Pd 7s84	54	77¼	76	76	—2½
AlliSt cv4½s81	56	122	117	117	—1½
AlldSt cv4½s92	142	88½	87½	88½	+1½
AlldSup 5⅞s87	170	75	71	74½	+3½
Alcoa 9s75	56	112	110¾	111	— ½
Alcoa 6s92	46	88½	88	88	—2½
Alcoa cv5¼s91	420	96¾	95	96	+1
Alcoa 4¼s82	71	80	77½	79⅛	+1⅝
Alcoa 3⅞s83	10	73	73	73	
AlumCa 9½s95	10	108½	108½	108½	— ¼
AlumCa 4½s80	5	79¼	79¼	79¼	+1
Amerce cv5s92	64	84	83	83	+ ⅞
AAir Filt 6s90	149	128	125	125	[illegible]
AAirFilt 4⅞s87	37	165	161	163	
AmAirlin 11s88	474	110	108¼	109¾	+1¼
AmAirl 10⅞s88	164	109½	108½	108¾	
AAirl cv5¼s91	245	110	108	110	+ ¾
AAirl cv4¼s92	508	78	74½	77	— ¼
Am Airl cv4s90	275	101½	100	101½	+ ½
ABrand 8⅞s75	165	109½	108¼	108⅝	— ⅜
ABrand 5⅞s92	34	90⅝	89	90⅝	+ ⅝
Am Bdcst 5s93	424	88	85½	87	+1
Am Can 6s97	21	87⅞	87⅞	87½	—1
Am Can 4¾s90	5	74	74	74	
ADist cv4⅞s86	108	72	71	72	
AmExpt 5¼s93	394	57	54	57	+2½
AmFP 5s2030	45	59½	58⅝	59½	+ ½
AmFP 4.80s87	264	63	61¾	63	+ ¾
A Hoist 5½s93	119	72	71	71¼	— ¾
A Hoist 4⅝s92	66	83½	78	82½	+4½
Am Inv 9½s76	356	106	104	105½	+1¾
Am Inv 8¾s89	37	100½	99	100½	+ ¾
A Smelt 4⅝s88	89	72	70	70	—2
AmSug 5.30s93	49	77	76½	76⅝	+ ⅝
AmSug 5.3s93r	16	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	
AmTT 8¾xw	5278	110¾	109⅞	110⅝	+ ⅝
AT&T 8.70s2002	955	109⅝	109	109⅝	— ¼
AT&T 7.75s77	444	107¾	107⅛	107¾	+ ⅜
AmT&T 4⅝s85	392	78⅞	77	78	
AmTT 4⅜s85r	1	77½	77½	77½	
AmT&T 3 s90	168	69½	68	69¼	+ ¾
AmT&T 3⅜s73	437	95	93	93	—1½
AmT&T 3¼s84	217	69⅞	68⅝	68¾	— ¾
AmT&T 2⅞s87	83	62½	61¼	62	+ ¾
AmT&T 2¾s75	197	87	85⅝	87	+ ⅛
AmT&T 2¾s80	235	73	72	72½	— ½
AmT&T 2¾s82	43	70	69	69⅞	+ ⅜
AmT&T 2⅝s86	227	61⅝	61	61½	+ ½
Am Tob 3¼s77	10	79	79	79	+1⅞
AMF In 4¼s81	189	80	77½	78¼	—1¼
Amfac 5¼s94	10	91½	90⅛	91½	+2⅛
Ampex 5½s94	244	86½	84⅝	84⅝	—1⅝
Anheusr 6s92	35	87½	86½	87½	—1½
AnnArb 4s95	22	36	33½	33½	
ApcoOil cv5s88	454	113	109¾	110	—1
APLCp 5⅝s88	101	98⅛	93	96⅛	+1
Appal Pw 9s75	44	110	107⅞	110	+1½
AppalQ 8⅝s76	63	108½	107	108½	
Ariz PS 8.50s75	46	108	107	107	—1
ArlansDSt 6s94	203	76¾	75	75½	— ¼
Armco 8.70s95	28	107⅛	106½	106½	—1½
Armco 8.25s75	27	107	104½	104½	—1½
Armco 5.90s92	9	84½	84	84	— ½
Armco 4.35s84	15	72	72	72	+1¼
Armour 5s84	44	75½	74	75	+1½
Armr cv4½s83	107	125⅛	118	124	+7
ArmR cv4½s87	135	90½	85	90½	+7½
AshlOil 6.15s92	15	87	85	87	+2
AshlO cv4¾s93	239	84	80	84	+3
Assoinv 7⅜s88	4	93½	93½	93½	
Assoinv 5¾s77	2	87	87	87	
Assoinv 5¼s77	1	86¼	86¼	86¼	+ ⅛
Assoinv 5⅛s79	63	80	79⅞	80	
Assoinv 4½s76	10	84½	84	84	—1
Assoinv 4½s83	17	69¾	65½	69¾	+3¾
Assoinv 4⅝s84	2	65½	65½	65½	
Atchison 4s95	44	62½	61	62½	+ ½
Atchis 4s95reg	12	62	61	61	
Atchison 4s95st	5	59	59	59	+3⅞
AtlCstL 4s80	2	66¾	66	66	— ¾
AtlRef 3¼s79	5	77¼	77¼	77¼	
AtRch 8⅝s2000	36	110⅝	108⅝	110⅝	+ ⅛
Atl Rich 7.70s	139	105	103⅝	104¼	— ⅛
Atl Rich 7s76	539	104	102½	104	+ ½
Atl Rich 5⅜s97	54	83½	81	83½	+ ½
ATO Inc 4⅜s87	92	57¼	55	57	— ¼
Aurora 4⅞s80	34	66	65	65½	+1
AutoC cv4½s81	61	107	99	102	+2½
AvcoDlta 11s90	248	107½	106	107¼	+1⅛
AvcoDls 9¼s89	195	101½	100	101	+ ¾
Avco Cp 7½s93	393	79	75½	77	— ½
Avco Cp 5½s93	265	68¼	66¼	67	
Balt GE 8¾s75	60	109⅝	108	108¾	— ¾
Balt GE 8½s74	130	108⅞	108	108½	+ ⅜
B&O 11s77	81	116	113½	114¾	— ⅞
B&O cv4½s10f	7	60½	60⅛	60½	— ½
BO cv4½s10A	76	50½	48	49	—5⅜
B&O 4¼s95	13	52¼	52	52¼	+ ¼
B&O 4s80	10	66	65¼	66	+ ¾
BangP 8¼s94	16	85	83	85	+1¼
BangP 5¾s92	4	62½	62½	62½	
BkofNY 6¼s94	30	118⅞	118	118⅞	+ ⅞
BaxLab 4¾s90	175	102	99	99½	—1½
BaxLab cv4s87	71	168	161¾	164	—4
Beaunit 4½s90	121	76	72¼	74	+2
BectonD 5s89	128	100	98	99	
BectonD 4⅛s88	66	106¾	106	106	+ ½
BeechA 4¾s93	150	66¼	64½	65¼	— ¼
BelcoP 4¾s88	213	75⅛	73	73½	— ½
Belden cv8s90	74	110½	91½	90½	— ⅜
BellTe:Pa 8¾s	86	110	108½	110	+1
Bemis 6⅛s92	67	81	78½	81	+1¾
Bendix 6⅝s92	68	93	89½	93	+2
Benef 9⅝s75-78	90	109¾	108⅞	109	+ ½
BenefCp 8½s76	103	106½	105½	105¾	+ ¼
BenfCp 5.60s71	82	100¼	100	100¼	+ ⅜
Benef Fin 5s77	106	89⅞	88½	89⅞	+ ⅞
Ben Fin 4⅞s81	10	79	78⅝	78⅝	+ ⅛
Berkey 5¾s86	67	74⅝	73	74⅝	— ⅛
Beth Stl 9s2000	35	110	110	110	—1
Beth Stl 6⅞s99	30	96⅝	96¼	96½	—1½
Beth St 4½s90	24	72⅛	71⅝	72⅛	+ ⅜
Beth Stl 3¼s80	5	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	— ⅛
BigThre 5⅜s90	40	113½	113½	113½	
BobbieB 5¼s81	3	78	78	78	+1
BoiseCas 10s75	301	109½	107½	108	—1¼
Borden 5⅜s97	10	84	84	84	+1
Borden 4⅝s91	20	66	66	66	+1
Borden 2⅞s81	18	69½	68	69½	+4½
vjBos&Me 6s70	43	33½	32	33	+ ½
vjBosM 4½s70f	28	21	20	20	
Bran 5¾s86xw	117	59¾	59	59¼	+ ¼
BrkUnG 9⅛s95	69	109¼	109	109	
BrkUnG 2⅞s76	1	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	+1⅝
Bruns cv4¼s81	66	78¾	77½	77½	— ⅛
Budd cv5⅞s94	177	82	79	82	+2
BudgtF 6s2010	5	62	62	62	—1
Budgetind 6s88	45	64	63	63	—1
Buf Nia 2¾s75	17	85¾	84¾	85¾	+1⅛
Bulova cv6s90	47	92½	91	92¼	+1¼
Burl Ind 9s95	5	108	108	108	+1
Burlind cv5s91	248	124	120	124	+3⅞
Burroughs 9s75	294	109¼	108	109¼	+1¼
Burrghs 4⅞s94	270	109⅛	107½	107¾	+1¼
BW Acc 9½s75	305	108	106	108	+1¼
CanPac 4sperp	10	54¼	53	54	+1⅞
CPac fn4sperp	103	54½	53½	53½	
CarTT 9½s2000	5	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	+1⅝
CaroTT 5¼s88	93	108½	107¾	108	+1
Carrier 5⅝s89	67	106	104	105	—4½
Case 5½s90	21	67	66⅞	67	
Case 3½s78	5	74½	74½	74½	+3½
CastlCk 5⅝s94	6	90⅝	90⅛	90⅝	+1⅜
CaterT 5.30s92	62	86½	85⅛	85½	+ ¼
CaterTr 5s77	5	93½	93½	93½	+1
CecoCp 4.75s88	113	77¾	77	77½	
CEdis 4⅝s92V r	43	64¾	64¾	64¾	
Celanes cv4s90	152	88	87	87	+1½
Celanes 3½s76	7	80¼	80¼	80¼	+ ⅞
CenNYPw 3s74	32	90	88½	89½	+1¼
VICRRNJ 3¼s	55	21	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
CenTel 9¼s95	26	109	108	108	—1
Cessna cv3⅞s	88	81⅜	79¾	81⅜	+ ⅜
Chadbrn 6½s89	369	84	80	82⅛	+1⅜
Champ 4¼s84	4	129	129	129	—1
ChaseB 4⅞s93	247	104	102¼	104	+2
ChaseT 6⅝s90	108	137½	134⅛	137	+3
Chelsea 5¼s93	132	71	65½	70	+5
Chemetrn 9 94	108	106¼	103½	106¼	+1⅞
Ches&O 4½s92	61	63¾	62¾	63½	+2
Ches&O 3⅞s73	26	92½	91⅝	91⅝	— ⅞
C&O 3½s 96D	17	55⅛	50½	55½	+1⅞
C&O 3½s 96E	13	55	55	55	+1½
CO RAls4s89	3	57	57	57	+ ⅛
ChlEIll 5s2054f	3	60	60	60	—2
ChlErle 5s82	9	47½	44¼	47½	+4⅛
ChiGW 4½s38f	5	34	34	34	+2
ChiL 4½s2003f	10	65¼	65¼	65¼	+ ¼
Chil&L 4s83f	18	57⅜	57	57⅜	+2¼
CMSP 5s2055f	190	24	21½	22⅛	— ¾
CMSP 4½s19f	3	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅝
CMSP 4½s44f	216	30½	28¼	29½	
CMSP 4s 94	5	42	42	42	— ¼
Chi RIP 5½s83	25	70	68	68	—2
ChiRIP 4½s95f	10	34½	34½	34½	
Chi RIP 2⅞s80	5	51	51	51	+ ⅞
Chi TH ref94	10	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+2½
Chi TH Inc94	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
ChockF 4½s81	1	70¾	70¾	70¾	+ ¾
ChrisCraft 6s89	115	66⅞	66¼	66¼	—2¾
Chrysler 8⅞s95	177	103½	102½	103½	
Chrysler 8⅞s75	1135	103	102	103	
ChryFin 7⅝s74	399	97¾	96¼	97¾	+ ⅛
ChryOv fn5s88	1	72¾	72¾	72¾	
CIC Ind 11s75	89	108½	107½	108	
CinG&E 4½s87	28	72¾	71½	72¾	+ ¾
CinG&E 2¾s75	22	87	85	87	+1⅞
CIT Fin 4½s71	310	99¼	98 25-32	99⅛	+ ¼
CitSv 7.65s2001	42	104	103½	103½	+ ¼
Cities Svc 7s78	186	103½	102¼	103	
CitSv 6⅝s99xw	16	93	91⅝	91⅝	—3⅝
CitiesSv 6⅝s97	54	90⅛	88	88	—2⅛
Cities Sv 3s77	39	82½	81¼	82⅛	—1⅛
City Inv 7½s90	1523	143	133	142½	+10½
ClarkCr 8.80s76	46	106¾	105⅝	106	— ⅝
CCCSL 4¼s77	205	25	23½	25	+1½
ClevElIll 9s75	132	112	111	111	— ⅛
ClevEl 8¾s2005	75	111½	110	110⅞	+1⅞
ClevElll 7½s00	153	102½	101	101¾	+ ½
Cluett cv4½s84	51	114	110½	114	+3½
CNAFin 8½s75	50	104¼	103	103	—1½
CollAlk 4⅞s91	4	207	207	207	+17
CollinsR 4⅞s87	513	58⅝	56	56¼	—1¼
Co'oF cv4½s77	12	90	85½	89	+3
Col Gas 9⅞s95	50	111¾	110	111	+1¼
Col Gas 9s94	42	109	109	109	
Col Gas 8¾s95	98	108½	107	107⅞	+ ⅞
Col Gas 5½s85	72	82	81½	81½	+ ⅜
Col Gas 5s82	1	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	+ ½
Col Gas 4⅞s83	15	82½	81	81	+ ⅛
Col Gas 4⅜s81	2	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	
Col Plct 5¼s94	511	75	72½	72½	—1⅛
Col Plct 4¾s87	228	83⅞	81½	82½	+1
Col SOE 9s75	62	110½	109	109	+ ⅞
Col SOE 8s76	25	106½	106	106	
ComlSol 4½s91	109	64¾	63	64½	+2
Com Ed 8¼s75	114	109⅞	108	109½	— ½
Comw Ed 8s75	164	108	106⅝	106⅝	— ⅝
Com Ed 7¾s76	63	107	105½	106¾	
Comw Ed 3s77	61	84⅝	83⅝	84	+ ¾
Com Oil 4¼s92	35	77	76	76¼	—1⅛
ComptrSci 6s94	735	66½	63½	64¾	—1¼
ConMtg 6¾s90	62	120½	119¼	120½	+ ½
Con Edis 5s87	23	77¼	76⅞	76⅞	— ⅛
Con Edis 5s90	49	75	74	74¼	— ⅛
ConEd 4⅞s90	10	70⅝	70⅛	70⅛	—2⅞
ConEd 4¾s91	22	73	71½	71½	+ ¼
ConEdis 4⅝s93	20	67½	67½	67½	
ConEd 4⅝s91	84	68	67	68	
ConEd 4⅝s92V	43	65⅝	65⅝	65½	+ ⅛
ConE 4⅝s92W	2	63¾	63¼	63¼	+ ¼
ConEdis 4¼s86	45	68	66	67½	—1½
ConEdis 4s88	5	62⅛	62½	62⅛	+ ½
ConEdis 3⅞s86	23	64½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ConEdis 3⅜s86	23	64½	63	63½	—1
ConEdis 3½s83	17	68	67	67	
ConEdis 3⅜s82	10	67½	67½	67½	+ ⅜
ConEdis 3⅜s84	11	65	65	65	
ConEdis 3⅜s85	30	62½	62	62½	+1½
ConEdis 3¼s81	10	70	70	70	+1⅛
ConEdis 3s72	53	95⅞	95⅝	95½	+ ¼
ConEdis 3s79	48	74⅛	74	74	+3⅛
ConEdis 2¾s72	45	96¼	96	96	— ½
ConEdis 2⅝s82	49	65	63	63	+ ½
ConEdis 4¼s86r	6	65¼	65¼	65¼	
ConEdis 3⅝s87r	13	64	64	64	
Con NatG 9s95	126	110¼	109⅞	110¼	+ ¼
Con NG 8¼s94	5	105½	105½	105½	+ ½
Con NG 7⅞s95	110	105¼	104	104⅞	+ ⅞
Con NG 6⅛s92	6	88⅛	88⅛	88	+ ½
Con NatG 5s82	6	83¼	83¼	83¼	+ ¼
Con NatG 5s85	10	80½	80½	80½	+1
Con NG 4⅞s82	2	75½	75½	75½	+ ½
Con NG 4½s87	5	73	73	73	
Con NG 4⅜s83	5	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	+1⅛
Con NG 4⅜s88	27	74	72⅛	74	+1⅞
Con NG 3¼s76	10	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	
ConsPw 8¾s76	116	109⅞	108½	108½	— ½
ConsP 8⅞s2000	206	110	108½	110	+1¼
ConsPw 7⅝s99	166	105	104⅛	105	+ ⅜
ConsPw 6⅞s98	54	101	100	101	+1
ConsPw 6⅝s98	33	98½	97	98½	+1
ConsPw 5⅝s96	38	88¼	87½	88	— ½
ConsPw 4⅝s89	7	77	77	77	
ConsPw 4⅝s90	10	76⅛	76	76⅛	+1
ConsPw 4⅝s91	12	76¼	76	76¼	—1¼
ConsPw 4½s88	1	73⅛	73	73	+1½
ConsPw 2⅞s75	57	88½	86½	87	
ContAirl 3½s92	323	62	59½	61	+1
ContCan 8½s90	40	107½	107⅛	107½	+ ⅜
ContCan 5⅛s85	5	77¼	77¼	77¼	+2⅛
ContMtg 6¼s90	412	100	96½	98½	+ ½
Cont Oil 7½s99	31	103	102	102	—1
Cont Tel 9⅝s75	367	108⅛	107½	108	
CITelInt fn5¼s	8	105	104½	105	
ContDat 5½s87	16	76½	75⅞	75⅞	— ⅜
CopwSt cv5s79	23	78½	78	78½	+ ½
Corn Pd 5⅝s92	7	88¾	87½	88⅝	+1¼
Corn Pd 4⅝s83	11	79	79	79	+ ⅜
Crane Co 7s93	46	83	81	83	+ ½
Crane Co 7s94	274	81	78	80½	+ ¼
Crane 6½s92	50	85	83⅞	84⅝	+ ⅛
Crane cv5 93	217	84¼	83	84	+1¼
CredFin 9¾s75	56	108¼	102	108½	+2¼
Cresc cv5½s80	22	62¼	61	62	
Crow Coll 4s92	338	78	72½	76¾	+3¼
Crn Ck 4⅝s88	10	72	72	72	
Crucible 6⅞s92	37	79	78¼	79	
DanaCorp 6s91	1	87½	87½	87½	
DataPro 5½s87	517	61	58	58¾	— ¾
Dayco Cp 6s94	139	86½	82¾	86½	+3½
Dayco 5⅝s94	20	82	82	82	+2
DayHud 9⅞s95	199	110¾	108¾	110¾	+ ⅞
DayHud 7⅝s94	11	99¾	99⅛	99⅝	+ ½
Deere 4½s83	46	75	75	75	+1⅞
Deere 3⅛s77	5	81	81	81	
DeereCr 8½s75	66	107	106¼	106½	+ ½
DelLW 5s85	5	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	— ¼
DelLW 4½s85	6	40	37	40	+3
DelLW inc93f	3	9¼	7	7	—2¼
DLW 4s-6s2042	3	32	32	32	
DelMont 5¼s94	23	92	91¾	92	—2
Dt Ed 9 15s2000	232	112½	111	112½	+ ¾
Det Edis 9s99	10	111	111	111	+ ⅛
Det Ed 6.40s98	10	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	— ⅛
Det Ed 6s96	31	93½	91¼	93½	+2¼
Det Ed 3⅝s76	42	86	86	86	
Det Ed 3¼s80	15	75⅛	74⅞	75⅛	+ ⅛
Dial Fin 8¼s89	20	93	90¾	93	+3¼
DiGiorg 5¾s93	297	103	103	103	+1½
Dillnm 5½s94	140	78	76½	78	+1
Diver In 5⅞s93	110	71⅜	68½	70⅞	+3⅞
Dou Airc 5s78	48	80	79⅝	80	
Dow 8.90s2000	43	109½	108½	108¾	—1¼
Dow 8.875s2000	74	110	109½	110	+1½
DowCh 7.75s99	16	105½	105	105	— ½
DowCh 6.70s98	24	94	94	94	
DowCh 4.35s88	9	75	74½	74½	— ½
Dresser 9⅞s95	14	110	108½	110	+2
Dresser 4⅛s77	1	82	82	82	+1⅞
Duplan 5½s94	274	98	93	98	+5
DuqLt 8¾s2000	9	109⅛	109	109⅛	+ ⅝
Duq Lt 8¼s76	57	109	107	107	—
Duq Lt 5s2010	4	70	70	70	+ ½
Duq Lt 4½s89	23	70	69	70	+2
Duq Lt 3½s86	5	61	61	61	+3
Duq Lt 3⅛s84	11	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	+5⅞
Duq Lt 2¾s77	51	81	80	81	+2¼
Duq Lt 2¾s80	7	69	69	69	+5
EastAirL 8s95	2153	145	127½	144	+14
EastAirL 5s92	373	65	62	65	+3
EastAir 4⅝s93	750	77¼	71⅛	77¼	+5¼
EalYale 5⅛s92	9	79½	78¼	78¼	+ ⅛
Eckerd 4⅝s88	126	162	151¼	161	+10
EG&G 3½s87	34	63	61½	63	+2½
ElPaso 8½s95	418	118½	116½	118½	+1⅞
ElPasoNG 6s93	156	97¼	96	97¼	+1¼
EquitLf 6¾s90	203	111⅞	109	110	+1½
EquityF 9½s90	1174	96¾	95	96	+ ¾
Erie 5s 2020f	61	10¼	9½	10¼	+ ¾
Erie cv4½s15f	108	21⅞	20½	21	
Erie 3½s2000G	5	30	30	30	
Essexln 9¼s75	118	107	106	106½	+ ½
Esterine 6⅜s95	182	77¾	74	75½	+2
EvansP 6¼s94	103	112⅞	111	112⅞	— ⅜
FairHill 4⅝s92	1020	62⅞	58⅛	62¾	+4¼
FamFin 9½s89	163	104¼	102½	102½	—1½
FamFin 4⅝s90	91	64	60	60	
FarahMfg 5s94	104	107½	106¾	107½	
FAS Int 5s89	310	50½	46½	49⅝	—1⅝
FedPac 5½s87	55	79	78½	78½	
FedDStr 8⅝s95	40	106½	106½	106½	+ ½
Fibrebd 4⅝s93	283	112½	103	112½	+9½
Firestne 3¼s77	10	81	81	81	
FstMtg 9s75-78	70	106⅛	105⅛	105½	
FstMtge 6⅝s85	9	118½	115	118½	+4½
FishrFd 6½s94	115	89	88⅝	88¾	+ ⅜
FlaECst 5s2011	3	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	+ ⅛
FlaPLt 8⅛s75	175	107	104½	105	—2½
FMC cv4¼s92	207	85⅝	84	85⅝	+2⅛
Food Fair 4s79	89	76⅝	75	75	— ⅜
Ford Mt 8¼s74	265	107	105⅞	106	— ½
Ford Mt 8⅝s90	67	109½	107	108¼	+ ½
FordCr 8⅞sApr	20	110	110	110	+ ¾
FordCr 8⅞sNov	66	107½	107⅜	107½	— ½
FordCrd 8¼s75	132	108½	107½	107⅞	+ ½
FordCrd 8⅞s76	182	107	106	107	+1
ForMcKes 6s94	152	96	94¼	96	+1½
Fruehauf 6s87	15	80½	79½	79½	— ½
Frueht 5½s94	235	93	91½	93	+1
FruehFin 8.70s	83	106	105	105	— ⅛
Fuquain 7⅞s95	849	166	148⅛	164½	+16½
Fuqualnd 7s88	160	79	77	79	+1
GAC Cp 5⅞s94	619	74½	72	72	— ¾
GAC PCr 12s75	836	106½	104	105½	+1½
GACFin 10¼s90	447	104⅞	103	104	+ ½
GAKFin 9¼s74	154	104	102	104	+ ⅝
GAccept 4⅞s85	52	63½	63	63	—1
Gen El 5.30s92	151	88	87¼	87½	+ ½
GenElec 3½s76	59	89	87¾	89	+ ½
GnElCr 8½s76	147	109	107	107½	+2
GnElCr 7¼s78	278	104½	102	104½	+2¾
GenFds 8⅞s90	73	110⅛	109⅞	110	
GenFds 8¾s75	159	110	109	109⅞	+1⅞
GenFds 3⅝s76	11	86	86	86	
Gen Host 6s90f	7	57	54	54	—1
GenInst cv5s92	293	67⅝	66½	67⅛	+1⅛
GenInst 4⅝s85	34	85	84⅞	85	+1
GMot Ac 8⅞s77	318	109¾	109	109¾	+ ¼
GMot Ac7½s90	193	100¾	100¼	100⅝	
GMot Acc 5⅞s88	203	92⅞	90⅞	91	—1
GMot Acc 5s77	232	93	91½	92⅞	+ ⅞
GMot Acc 5s80	347	86½	85½	86¼	— ¾
GMot Acc 5s81	84	86	84¾	85⅛	— ⅛
GMotAc 4⅞s87	115	77	76⅛	76⅛	+1⅛
GMotAc 4⅝s82	355	79	77½	77⅞	—1
GMotAc 4⅝s83	167	80	77¼	78	
GMotAc 4⅝s85	133	78	76⅞	77	+1½
GMotAc 4½s85	115	75⅜	75	75	+ ¼
GMot Acc 4s79	201	82¼	81⅛	82⅞	+1¼
GMotAc 3⅝s75	254	89⅝	88⅜	89	+ ½
GMotAc 3⅜s72	462	98	97½	97⅞	+ ⅛
GMotCp 3¼s79	34	80¼	80	80	— ¾
GMotAcc 5s80r	12	86¼	86¼	86¼	
GMotAcc 5s77r	22	91½	91½	91½	
GMotAcc 3⅝s72r	30	97½	97½	97½	
GenPU 10¼s74	216	109½	108	108½	+ ½
GPubUt 10¼80	386	111	109⅝	111	+1
GTCal 9¾s2000	60	114	112½	114	+1¼
GenT El 9⅞s95	268	112¾	111½	112¾	+ ¼
GenT El 8⅝s76	151	109¼	107¾	109	+1¼
GenT El 6¼s91	51	91	89½	89¾	— ¼
GenTel cv5s92	618	85¾	84½	85	+ ½
GenTEl cv4s90	139	78	74⅛	78	+3½
Genesco 9¼s76	64	108½	107½	107½	— ½
Ga Pac 5¾s94	643	121½	115	121	+3
GaPw 8⅞s2000	78	109⅝	108½	109⅝	+1
GidLew 4⅝s87	22	70⅛	69½	70	+ ¾
GlenAlden 6s88	1869	61⅞	60	61¼	+1½
Goodrch 8¼s94	28	104¾	104	104	— ¾
Goodyr 8.60s95	36	108½	108	108¼	+ ¾
GordonJly 5s88	42	81	78⅛	80	+2½
Gould 9¼s95	10	105¼	105¼	105¼	— ⅜
Grace cv4½s90	97	75⅜	74½	74¾	+ ¼
Granite 4⅝s94	141	69½	66	68¾	+2
Grant 4⅛s87	10	72	72	72	—3
Grant cv4s90	15	197	197	197	+12
GlNorRy 5s73	13	97	96½	97	+ ¾
GNRy 3⅛s90N	5	48⅛	48⅛	48½	
GrWslUnit 6s87	86	75⅛	74	74½	— ½
GrGiant 4⅝s92	27	82	80¼	82	+2
Greyhd 6½s90	1191	112¾	106½	108	+2
Groller 4¼s87	75	85½	83⅞	85½	
Grum cv4¼s92	116	71½	68⅞	71½	+1½
Gulf MO 5s15A	7	61	60	60	— ½
Gulf MO 4s44B	3	47½	47½	47½	+1¾
Gulf Oil 8½s95	311	110	108½	109½	+1
GulfSUt 3⅝s83	5	63⅛	63	63⅛	+2⅛
Gulf Wind 6s87	30	71	70	70	—1½
GulfWind 6s88	401	68	66¾	68	+ ¾
GulfWst 5½s93	973	68¾	66¼	68¾	+1¼
Gulf Wl 5¼s87	358	75½	72	75¼	+2¼
GlfWst 5¼s87A	77	75¾	71⅝	75¼	+3½
Hallibrt 7.95s95	90	103½	103	103½	—1
Ham Pap 5s94	2	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	+1⅝
Hawall El 9s74	35	109	107	107	—1¾
HawnEl 9s2000	10	109	109	109	
HellerW 9½s89	76	110	109⅛	110	+ ½
HellerW 9⅜s91	51	106⅛	104	106	
HelmrchP 5s87	185	97	95⅛	96	— ½
Heublen 5⅝s94	294	129	126	128	+2
HillsSpk 5¼s88	20	98⅞	95½	95½	+ ½
HillnHot 5½s95	320	100	95½	100	+4
HockV 4½s99	15	56¼	56⅛	56⅛	+ ⅛
HoernWal 5s94	63	91	89	90⅜	—1½
HockVal 4½s99r	6	52⅛	52½	52½	
HolidInn 9½sww	92	108½	107½	108½	
Honey 5.60s92	17	85	84½	84½	— ½
Honeywell 4s76	6	87¾	87	87¾	+1¼
Hooker 4⅞s91	2	72¼	72¼	72⅛	+6⅛
Host Int 5¼s94	20	96⅛	96⅛	96	+1⅛
HouseF 9s76	89	108½	107½	108	+ ½
HouseF 8¾s75	131	107	105	106	
HouseF 5s82	27	79⅛	78⅝	78⅝	+ ½
HouseF 4⅞s81	10	82½	82½	82½	+2½
HouseF 4s78	44	81	79⅜	79¾	+1⅞
HousLP 5½s85	152	116⅝	114	116	+1
HousNG 8.85s	5	106½	106½	106½	— ⅛
Howmet 4½s92	133	69¼	67½	69¼	+ ¾
Humble 6⅝s98	2	90¼	90¼	90¼	+1⅛
Humble 5⅝s97	26	81	81	81	+8⅞
Hunt cv4⅝s86	56	201	200	201	+1
IllBellTel 3s78r	10	78½	78½	78½	
Ill BellT 2¾s81	2	71	71	71	+1
Ill Cen 3⅜s89H	31	51⅝	51	51½	+ ½
IndHead 5½s93	106	94⅞	92⅛	94⅞	+2⅞
IndMichE 8s74	54	106	104⅞	105¼	+ ¼
InlandS 8¾s95	60	107¼	107	107	—2
InlandS 4½s89	27	73½	73½	73½	+2
InlandS 4⅝s87	2	72¼	72¼	72¼	+1¼
InlSlt 3.20s82	5	64	64	64	
IntHarv 8⅝s95	21	107¼	107¼	107¼	
IntHarv 6¼s98	3	87⅛	87	87	+1
IntHar 4.80s91	45	75	71	75	+2¼
IntHarv 4⅝s88	7	74	73⅛	73⅛	— ⅞
IntHarC 8¾s75	95	108¼	106½	108	+1
IntHarC 4½s81	34	78½	77¾	78½	—1½
IntHarC 4⅝s79	85	81	79¾	81	+1⅛
IntMin cv4s91	267	60¼	58	60¼	+2¼
IntNick 6.85s93	30	99½	98⅝	99⅛	+1⅛
Int Pap 8.85s95	23	110½	109½	110½	+1
Int Silv cv5s93	7	79½	78⅛	79⅛	+1
IntT&T 8.90s95	101	110⅛	108½	108½	—1⅜
IntT&T 8.30s75	75	107	106¼	107	+ ½
IntT&T 4.90s87	12	80	79½	79½	— ½
InterStr cv4s92	70	63	62⅛	63	+1⅞
IntersPw 3s80	2	63½	63¼	63¼	+ ¼
IpcoHos 5¾s89	107	92½	89⅛	91½	+4¼
ITTCBk 9¼s95	11	112	112	112	+1¼
JerCPL 2⅞s76	5	81½	81½	81½	+1⅛
JoneLau 9⅞s95	376	96	92½	96	+3
JoneLau 6¾s94	83	67	65½	66	
KerrMc 3¾s92	127	102	99½	101¼	+1½
viKanwM 4s90f	4	25	23	25	+3
KaneMil 9½s90	160	95⅛	93½	94½	
KanCPL 2¾s80	3	71¼	71¼	71¼	+6¼
KaCTer 2¼s74	15	85¾	85¾	85¾	—1¼
KaufBrd 6s95	572	120	114½	120	+7
Keystne 7¼s93	8	80	79⅝	80	
KimbCl 5⅞s91	70	89	87⅝	89	+1½
KimbCl 5⅝s92	9	89	87½	89	+1¼
Kirsch 6s95	20	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	+ ⅜
Kresge cv5s95	228	140½	135⅛	140	+4
Kroer 8⅞s75	1	109	109	109	
viLSMS 3½s97f	160	24	22⅛	24	+1¼
viLSM 3½s97r	5	20	20	20	
viLhVHT 5s84f	21	19	19	19	
viLehV 4⅝s74f	8	19⅝	19¼	19¼	
viLehV 5sC03f	3	5	4⅞	5	—5
viLhV 4½sB03f	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
viLehV 4sA03f	15	7½	7½	7½	+ ½
viLehVT 5s79f	5	18½	17	17	—1½
LibMcNL 5s89	116	71¾	70	71½	+ ¾
LigMyer 6s92	103	87	85¼	86½	+1
Lin TV 5¾s76	53	60	58	60	+7
Lin TV 5s88	4891	30⅞	26¾	30⅞	+4¼
Lin TV 5s88	4891	30⅞	26¾	30⅞	+4¼
Litton cv3½s87	228	86½	82⅞	86	+2⅛
Lockhd 4½s76	336	70	60	60	—15
Lockh cv4¼s92	8287	39½	30	34¼	—5¼
LoewTh 6⅞s93	977	81½	79½	81	+1¼
Lone SC 5⅝s93	101	115	113	115	
LoneSC 4⅞s90	15	68½	68½	68½	
Lone SG 9⅞s95	55	114	112⅞	113½	+ ⅝
LongILt 8¼s75	25	108½	108	108½	
Lon IL 3⅝s76	6	87	87	87	+1¼
Lorillrd 6⅞s93	72	84	81½	84	+2½
Lou GE 4⅝s87	11	79	79	79	+1⅞
Lou N 7⅝s93	50	93½	92⅞	93½	—1½
Lou&N 4⅞s87	1	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	+1⅛
Lucky Str 5s93	52	186½	183	183	—3½
Lyk 7½s94old	766	71⅞	69½	70	—1½
Lyk 7½s94new	202	72	69	69	—3
MacDonld 6s87	19	77⅝	77½	77½	
MackF 9⅝s90	372	101	99½	100½	+1
MackTr 5½s81	13	73	72½	73	+ ½
Macke 4⅞s92	13	82⅝	81½	81½	+ ⅝
MacyCr 7⅝s77	104	103	101⅞	103	+1
MacyCr 4⅝s81	27	74	73½	74	—4
Macy cv5s92	67	116	112	116	+4
Macy cv4¼s90	4	127	124	127	+7½
MadSqG 6¼s91	78	87⅝	78½	79	—2
MaineC 5⅛s78	9	52½	52½	52½	+ ½
MAPCO 11s75	99	110½	109¼	110⅝	+ ½
MaraOil 4⅝s87	5	75	75	75	— ⅛
Marcor 6½s88	405	84	83	84	+7⅛
Mart Mar 6s94	251	97¾	96	96	—1
Md Cup 5.80s92	10	77½	77½	77½	— ½
Md Cup 5⅞s94	266	100	98	99½	— ⅜
Ma sMi 6¼s90	199	121	115½	120	+2½
MayDStCr 9s89	4	108¼	106½	108¼	+2¼
MaySCr 8⅞s76	32	107⅝	107	107⅛	
McCror 10½s85	131	102	101	101	—1
McCror 7½s94	368	71½	73½	74½	— ½
McCror 6½s92	7	94	93⅛	94	+ ⅞
McCror 5½s76	41	87	84	84	—2½
McCrory 5s81	107	69	68	68	+1
MDonD 4¾s91	2310	95	82¼	93½	+11½
McGrH 3⅞s92	128	71¾	70½	70⅞	+ ⅞
MeadCp 8⅛s95	155	105½	104½	105	+ ⅞
Medusa 5⅜s88	11	106⅜	104	106	+2
Memorx 5¼s90	455	77	72⅜	77	+3
MercanSt 8.70s	10	104⅝	104¼	104¼	+ ¾
MesaP 6½s83	236	115	111¼	115	+3⅜
MetGMay 5s93	104	68	66	67⅛	—
MGICln 5¾s89	174	138½	135	138½	+4⅝
MichCe 4½s79	15	29	28⅞	29	
MidRos 5¾s93	13	72	72	72	+3
Miles L 6½s92	33	86⅝	85	86¼	+ ¾
Miles L 5¼s94	310	98	96½	98	+1
MSPSSM 4s91f	22	50	49¼	50	
MissRiv 9¾s90	13	111½	110¼	110⅝	+ ¼
MKT in5½s33f	15	13	9⅞	13	+2⅞
MoKanT 4s90	26	35⅛	34	35⅛	+ ⅛
MoPac 5s2045f	129	55⅛	54¼	54⅝	— ⅜
MoP 4¾s2020f	30	55½	54	54¾	+ ¾
MoP 4¼s2033f	191	53	52	52⅜	— ⅜
MoPac 4¼s90	58	57¼	55⅛	57¼	— ½
MPac 4¼s2005	95	54	52⅜	52⅝	— ⅛
MohDat 5½s94	290	72	70½	72	+1½
Mongrm 10½s	308	104	102	103⅞	+1⅞
Monsan 9½s	32	111½	111	111⅝	+ ⅝
MontPw 8¼s74	22	106½	105	105½	+ ½
MontWd 4⅞s90	3	75	74½	74½	— ½
MlWdCr 9½s90	24	108½	107⅞	108	
MtWdCr 9s89	107	109½	107¼	109	+1½
MtWdCr 7⅝s88	35	99¾	98	98	—1½
MtWdCr 6⅛s87	5	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	
MtWdCr 4⅞s90	68	81½	80	81½	+ ½
Mony Mtg 7s90	574	108¼	101¾	107½	+5½
MorE 3⅜s2000	45	35	34	34	— ¼
MiSl TT 9s2070	287	111¼	110	111¼	+1
MiSl TT 2¾s86	2	60	59⅞	59⅞	+3¼
MSL cv4½s84	18	62¾	62	62	
NatBisc 4⅞s87	33	77	75	77	+1
Nat Can 5s93	10	95⅛	95	95	+ ⅝
N Cash 7.70s94	65	103½	102½	103½	+ ½
Nat Cash 6s95	751	98⅝	97	97¾	
N Cash 5.60s91	14	87	83	85	+1
NatCash 4⅜s85	40	77½	77½	77½	+1½
NatClyL 5½s88	19	83	82⅞	82⅞	— ½
N Dairy 4⅞s92	6	71	69	71	+1
N Dairy 3⅛s76	8	87	87	87	+2⅞
NatDist 4⅝s83	60	75	71½	72	
Nat Dist 4⅜s92	154	83	79½	82	+2½
NFuelG 8⅝s75	28	107	104½	105⅛	—1⅝
Nat Ind 5¾s88	373	66	64	65	+1
N Lead 4⅝s88	66	71⅛	70¼	70⅛	
Nat Steel 8s95	60	105½	104½	104½	
NatSteel 3⅞s85	43	70	68⅛	68⅛	—3⅛
Nat Tea 5s77	9	84	84	84	
NCNB 8.40s95	64	106	105¼	106	+1
Newbry 6½s94	67	89	89	89	
NEng TT 8⅜s	211	110	107¾	109	+1¼
NEng TT 3s74	4	93	90½	93	+4
Newhall cv6s95	464	107	99	101	—4⅛
NJBellT 9.35s	343	113⅝	113	113¾	+ ⅜
NJBellT 3⅛s88	5	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	—2⅛
NJ PwLt 3s74	10	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	
viNYCen 6s80f	34	23	22	23	
viNYCen 6s90f	27	36	34	34	
viNYC 5s2013f	193	14½	13½	13⅞	— ½
viNYC 4½s2013f	264	14½	12⅝	13	— ½
viNYCen 4s98f	135	14⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅝
viNYCen 4s98r	12	12¾	12⅛	12⅝	
viNYCH 3½s97f	22	28⅛	24⅞	27⅞	+3¼
viNYCH 3½s97r	5	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
viNYMC 3½s98f	11	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
viNYM 3½s98r	2	16½	16½	16½	
NY ChS 3⅛s80	5	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	+2⅝
NYConn 2⅞s75	34	27	26	27	
NYLaW 4½s73	21	69	668	68	—1
NYLackW 4s73		69	68	68	— ⅝
vINH 4½s2022f	145	4⅝	3⅝	4	— ⅞
vINH 4s2007f	177	11	10	10	—1
NYP&L 2¾s75	4	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	+ ½
viNYPuf 4s93f	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
NYSEG 8½s75	38	108	105	105	—1½
NYSus 4⅞s2004	2	60	60	60	
NYTel 9¼s2010	271	114	113	113½	+ ½
NYTel 7⅝s2006	367	105⅝	104⅝	104⅞	+ ⅜
NYTel 4½s91	21	75	73⅝	75	+1
NYTel 4⅛s93	5	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	+ ⅜
NYTel 3⅜s96	9	60½	60½	60½	+ ¼
NYTel 3s81	5	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	+ ⅛
Nia MP 4⅝s87	34	76	76	76	
Nia MP 2¾s80	3	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	
Norf&W 4s96	50	61	58	60	+2
NoAmPhil 4s92	74	72⅜	71	72⅜	+ ⅜
NorARk 4¼s91	162	71¼	68⅞	69¾	— ⅛
NorCen 4¼s74	1	34	34	34	
NorIllGs 8¼s76	50	109½	105	105	—2½
NorInPS 8¼s75	17	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	
Nor NG 9½s90	148	110¼	110	110	— ¼
Nor NG 8½s74	187	107	105	107	+1
Nor NG 4⅞s80	8	85	85	85	+ ⅜
Nor NG 4⅝s78	15	85	85	85	+1
Nor NG 4⅝s81	30	84½	84½	84½	+12
Nor NG 4½s84	9	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	+ ¼
Nor NG 4⅝s83	5	77	77	77	+ ½
NorPac 4s97	52	59	56½	57½	+ ½
NorPac 4s97r	20	53	53	53	
NorPac 3s2047	98	40	38	38⅞	+ ⅛
NorSt P 8⅞s74	94	108½	107⅛	108	— ½
NorSt P 5s90	10	78	78	78	+2
NorSt P 4⅝s86	10	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	+ ⅛
NorSt P 4s88	5	67½	67½	67½	—3½
NorSt P 3⅛s84	5	65	60⅛	65	+6⅛
NorSt P 3s78	3	77	77	77	
NorSt P 2¾s75	5	87	85½	85½	+ ⅝
NSPWis 4⅝s87	33	79	76¾	77	
Northrp 4⅞s87	37	79	78	78	—3
Nwstind 7½s94	187	81	79½	80¾	+1½
Norton Co 9s95	5	104½	104	104	+1
Nort Sim 6s98	43	80½	78½	78⅝	+ ½
OakElec 4⅝s87	43	54	49⅞	49⅞	—3⅛
Ogden Cp 5s93	153	63⅞	62	63⅞	+ ⅞
Ohio Edis 3s74	102	93	90⅝	93	+3½
Ohio Ed 2⅞s80	25	70½	70⅛	70½	+1¼
Ohio Ed 2⅞s75	45	86⅛	86½	86½	
OklaGE 2¾s75	5	87⅛	87	87	
Oneida 5⅛s88	6	88	88	88	+5¼
OtisElev 6½s95	151	108½	107½	108½	+ ½
Outlet cv5½s86	44	104⅛	100	103	— ½
OwnCor 6⅞s94	8	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	— ⅜
Owen Ill 4½s92	67	112½	112	112	
Owenill 3⅝s88	5	62¼	62¼	62¼	
PacG&E 5s89	28	83	80	80	—3
PacG&E 5s91	88	82	80½	82	+ ½
Pac GE 4⅝s92	8	75	75	75	
Pac GE 4½s86	28	76⅛	74	76⅛	+1⅛
Pac GE 4½s90	7	75	73½	75	+2¼
Pac GE 4½s93	2	73	73	73	
PGE 4½s96KK	2	72⅝	72⅝	73⅝	+ ½
Pac GES3⅝s78	6	82	80⅝	80⅝	
Pac GE 3⅝s85	3	67	65½	67	+1⅞
Pac GE 3⅝s87	14	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	
PacG&E 3s71	2	98 25-32	98 25-32	98 25-32	+5-32
PacG&E 3s74	90	91	90⅛	91	+1
PacG&E 3s77	42	81⅛	80½	80½	
PacG&E 3s79	33	76¼	75	76	
PacG&E 3s83	15	67	66	67	+3½
Pac GE 2¾s81	9	70	69	70	+2
PacG&E 3s74reg	10	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	
PacNwBT 8⅝s	41	109½	108⅛	109	— ½
PasSwAir 6s87	131	76	73⅞	73⅞	— ⅞
PacT&T 8⅝s	297	110	108⅜	109⅛	+ ½
PacTT 8.65s05	326	109	108	108½	+ ⅜
PacT&T 4⅞s88	21	74	73	74	+1
PacT&T 3⅝s91	18	64½	64½	64½	
PacT&T 3⅜s78	25	82	79⅛	79½	—2¾
PacT&T 2⅞s86	4	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	
PacT&T 2¾s85	10	62⅛	62	62	
PAA 11¼s86	750	106⅛	105	106¼	— ¼
PAA 11⅝s86	1115	106	105	105	— ¾
PAA cv5¼s89	971	75	72	75	+2¼
PAA cv4⅞s79	7	215	200	215	+15
PAA cv4½s84	343	118⅝	115	118⅝	+2⅝
PAA cv4½s86	855	64	61½	63½	+2
Paprcft 5⅝s94	68	111	110¼	110¼	— ¾
ParkrH cv4s92	40	67	66½	67	+2⅝
vlPennC 6½s93f	15	34½	34⅝	34½	— ½
vlPennRR 4⅛s84f reg	6	18	18	18	
Pen Dix cv5s82	210	73	71	72⅛	— ⅜
Penney 8⅞s95	93	111	109⅞	111	+ ⅝
Penney 4½s93	582	129	127	127½	—1½
Penney 5⅝s87	22	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	+1⅛
Penney 4⅜s84	50	73½	72½	73½	+1
Penna Co 9s94	177	89	86	87½	—1½
PenPw&L 3s75	12	88	87	88	+1½
vlPaRR 4⅛81f	81	22¼	20	21	+ ½
vlPaRR 4⅛84f	44	20½	18½	20½	+1⅛
vlPaRR 3⅝s85f	1	16	16	16	+ ½
Pennwlt 9⅝s95	14	109½	109½	109½	+ ½
PenzUn 9⅝s76	123	107¼	105⅝	107¼	+1½
PenzUn 7⅝s88	37	95	94	94⅜	— ¼
PenzUn 7⅜s88	91	93¾	91⅛	93	— ⅛
Peoria E 4s90f	5	26	26	26	
PhilBW 4⅞s77	3	32	31⅛	32	—1
Phila El 9s95	125	111⅜	110½	111	+ ¼
Phila El 8s75	4	106½	106	106	—1⅛
PhilaEl 6⅞s93	30	97½	95	95¼	+ ¼
PhilaEl 6⅝s97	35	89⅞	89	89⅛	+ ⅞
PhilaEl 5s89	3	81	81	81	+1
PhilaEl 4⅝s94	15	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	—1⅛
PhilaEl 4⅝s86	55	77⅛	77	77	
PhilaEl 3⅝s85	5	67	67	67	+2
PhilaEl 2⅝s78	35	79½	78⅝	79½	+1
PhilaEl 2⅝s71	15	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	+ ⅛
PhilaEl 2¾s74	16	88⅛	88	88	
PhilMor cv6s94	125	197	192	194	+1¼
PhilMor 4⅞s79	5	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	+2⅝
PhilipsIn 10s77	49	106¾	106	106¾	+ ¾
PhilVH 5¼s94	17	80⅛	78½	80⅛	+2⅛
Pillsby 8¾s95	85	109	108½	108½	
Pillsby 4⅝s89	67	106½	104½	106½	+2
PionNG 9½s75	61	109	107½	108⅛	— ⅜
PCC SL 3⅞s75	4	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
PitYgAs 4½s77	150	35	34⅞	35	+4¼
PotEl 9½s2005	44	114½	112½	114½	+1½
PotEPw 3s83	10	64	63	63	—1
PPG Ind 9s95	6	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	+2⅝
Proct G 3⅞s81	10	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	+1⅛
PubSvCol 8¾s	5	109½	109½	109½	— ½
PubSEG 9s95	228	109½	108½	109½	
PubSEG 4⅝s77	61	90⅞	89⅞	90⅞	+ ⅞
PubSEG 3⅜s72	5	96⅝	96	96	— ⅝
PubSvIn 8¼s74	13	106	104	106	+1
Pullman 5⅞s97	7	76½	76½	76½	
Pullm Tr 10s85	25	111½	111	111	+2
Purex cv4⅞s94	94	84	81	83¾	+2¼
QuakStOil 9s95	8	109	109	109	—1
RCA 9¼s90	58	113	112⅝	113	
RCA 9s75	338	111	108½	109⅛	— ¼
RCA cv4½s92	847	84¼	82	83½	— ¾
RalstnP 4⅞s92	67	110½	109¾	110	+ ½
Ramada 8s95	174	171½	167	168	—2
Rapid Am 7s94	471	68	67	68	+ ½
Ray M 10⅞s75	96	111	109	109	—1
Reads 3⅛s95	5	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
RdgBat 5½s88	264	109¼	105	107½	+ ½
ReevesBr 4s91	84	105	101	103½	+2½
ReichChm 8s94	20	93⅞	92	93⅞	—1
Rep Stl 8.90s95	101	108⅝	107½	107⅝	+ ⅝
RepStl 4⅝s85	82	75	74	75	+3⅛
Rever cv5½s92	35	89¾	85⅝	88	+2⅛
RevM cv4½s91	157	75½	73⅝	75½	+1½
Rey Tob 8¼s74	88	106	105	105½	+ ½
Rey Tob 7⅝s94	67	106	104	106	+1⅛
Reyn Tob 7s89	10	101⅛	100	100	— ½
ReynTob 3s73	5	92⅛	92	92	+ ⅜
Rheingd 6½s94	142	115	113¾	115	+1⅛
RiegelT cv5s93	37	72	71¼	71½	+ ½
RochTel 4⅛s94	117	105	103½	104¼	+
Rockwel 8½s95	39	104	103	104	
Rohr cv5¼s86	81	92	88	88	—1⅞
Ryders 11⅛s90	112	115	113⅞	114	— ⅝
Ryder cv5½s83	1	576	576	576	+13
StLaw Ad 6s96	17	28	26	28	[illegible]
StLaw Ad 5s96	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+14⅞
SLSF 5s2006f	27	60⅞	58⅛	60	+1¾
StLSF 4s97	51	54	52⅛	54	+1
Sanders cv5s92	230	62⅞	56⅛	58½	—6⅛
SaFeInd 6¼s98	251	100	98¼	100	+1¼
SaFeInt 5¼s87	246	118	115⅝	118	+2
SaFePip 8¼s80	52	106	105¾	106	
SciotoV 4s89	5	55½	53½	53½	
SCM Cp 9¼s90	390	108	102	103	
SCM Cp 7¼s88	72	90	87¼	90	+5
SCM Cp 5⅜s87	8	72	72	72	—1
SCM cv5½s88	187	74	72⅛	74	+ ⅝
ScottP 8⅞s2000	25	110	108⅛	110	
ScottPa cv3s71	227	101	100⅝	101	— ⅛
Sbd Fin 9¼s90	179	102	100	101	— ½
Sbd Fin 7⅞s89	0	87⅛	87⅛	87½	+ ½
Sbd Fin 5¼s80	6	79⅞	79	79	
Searle 8.70s95	123	108	107⅛	108	+1
Sears R 8⅝s95	56	117⅝	110½	110½	— ½
Sears R 8¼s76	225	108½	106½	108	+ ⅜
Sears R 6⅝s93	68	97⅝	97	97	— ½
Sears R 4⅞s83	173	85⅝	82⅝	83⅝	— ⅞
SearsRAc 5s82	171	83½	82⅛	82¼	— ½
SearsAc 4⅝s72	153	99⅛	98½	99	+ ⅛
SearsAc 4⅝s77	63	88	85⅞	88	+2⅞
SeatrainL 6s94	476	78	75⅝	76¾	— ¼
ShellO 8½s2000	107	110½	109	110½	+1½
ShellOil 5.30s92	50	84½	84½	84½	—2½
Shell Oil 4⅝s86	26	81⅝	80	80	—1½
ShellUn 7⅞s91	40	99⅛	99	99	—3½
SherWm 6¼s95	177	116	114	115¼	— ¾
Signal 8.85s94	454	103	100	101½	+1½
Sinclair 4.60s88	35	77⅞	78⅛	78⅛	+ ⅛
Sinclr cv4⅜s86	76	127⅞	124	127⅞	+2⅞
Singer 8¼s76	161	107	105⅛	105⅞	— ⅜
SkellyO 8.15s76	30	106	105½	106	+2
Skil Cp cv5s92	40	77½	76½	76⅛	
StL SF 4s97reg	4	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	
SmithAO 10¾s	42	114	113½	113½	— ½
Socony 4¼s93	10	73¼	73	73¼	+ ¼
Socony 2⅝s76	10	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	+ ⅜
SolaB cv4½s92	60	85⅞	82	85⅞	+3⅞
SoCnBTel 8¼s	173	108	107¼	107¼	+ ¼
SoBellTT 9.05s	318	112	110¾	112	+ ½
SoBell TT 3s79	10	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	+ ⅛
SBellTT 2⅞s85	10	63	62⅛	62⅛	—1⅜
SoCalEd 3⅝s83	233	83½	80	80	—3
SoCalGas 8.85s	113	109½	107½	109½	+1½
SoCntGas 9½s95	84	110	108½	109½	—1
SoNGas 9⅞s76	84	110	109	110	+1
SouNGs 7.45s72	168	103½	101⅝	102	— ½
SoPac 5¾s83	20	79⅞	79¼	79⅞	+1½
SoPac 4½s81	38	75⅛	73⅛	75	+ ⅞
SPacOr 4⅞s77	81	87⅞	84⅞	85½	+ ¾
SouthRy 5s94	43	77	75	75	+ ⅞
SwBellTel 8⅝s	229	110½	108¼	110	+ ¾
SwBellT 2⅞s85	6	62	61⅝	62	+ ¾
SwPSvc 8⅝s75	5	106	106	106	—2
Spartan cv5s86	123	82	77	82	+5
Spiegel 5¼s 83	31	75	73⅞	74	— ½
Spiegelinc 5s87	1	66	66	66	+1
Spiegl cv4½s90	19	118	115	118	+5
Sprague 4¼s92	143	61	58	60	
StBrand 6¾s93	10	91½	91	91	—1
Std Intl cv5s87	64	110	108	110	+3½
StdOCal 5⅞s92	11	90½	90½	90½	+2½
StdOCal 4⅝s83	45	81	80	80	—1¼
StdOInd 6s91	181	93⅝	90	92¾	+2
StdOilInd 6s98	127	93	91⅛	91⅛	—1⅝
StdOInd 4⅛s83	98	83	80½	80½	—1¼
StOilNJ 6½s98	258	99	97	97	— ⅜
Std Oil NJ 6s97	338	93¼	91½	91⅝	+ ⅜
StdONJ 2¾s74	127	91	89⅞	91	+ ¼
StdONJ 2⅜s71	222	99¼	99 1-32	99 1-16	—3-16
StOOh 8½s2000	245	108½	107	108½	+ ½
StOilOh 7.60s99	19	103⅝	103	103	+ ½
Std Packg 6s90	16	68⅝	68	68½	
StPkg cv5½s90	92	74⅝	72⅛	74½	
StdPrud 6⅛s90	130	83⅝	81⅜	81¾	—1½
Stauff cv4½s91	196	92⅛	90	91½	+1
Stevens cv4s90	201	75⅞	73	75⅛	+ ⅛
Stokely 4⅝s82	7	85¼	85¼	85½	+ ¼
Storer cv4½s86	288	65	64	64½	— ½
SunOil 8½s2000	42	108½	108	108⅛	— ⅜
Sundstr cv5s93	53	77	76	77	+4⅛
SunshM 6½s87	119	92	90⅝	91½	+ ½
SurveyFd 5s84	37	86¾	85½	86⅝	+1⅞
Sybron 4½s87	13	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	+ ¼
Talcott 9¾s76	233	107⅛	107	107⅝	+ ⅝
TalcottNat 6s94	249	91	87½	91	+2⅞
Tandy 5s89	77	116	115	116	+ ½
Tappan 5½s94	28	96	93	96	+2
Teledyn 7⅞s94	87	95	93	95	+2
Teledyne 7s99	140	85	82	85	+3
Teledyn 6½s92	1	81	81	81	+ ½
Teledyn 3½s92	506	70	68	70	— ½
Tennec 10¼s78	335	112	110	111	
Tenneco 9¾s75	207	106½	105	106½	
Tenneco 7s93	116	92	90⅝	91	+ ⅝
Tenneco 6½s92	119	104	103⅝	103½	
Tenneco 6s79	312	87⅞	86	87¼	+ ¾
TennVAut 9¼s	115	115⅞	113½	115	—1
TennVAut 8⅝s	20	111⅞	111	111	—1
TennVAut 8¾s	235	106½	105	106½	+1¼
TerASL 4s2019	2	49⅛	47½	49⅛	+2
Texaco 5⅝s97	127	90	87⅞	88⅝	— ¼
TexasCo 3⅝s83	37	73½	73	73½	— ⅛
TexNO 3⅝s90	10	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	
Tex Pac 5s2000	20	64	63	64	+2½
Tex Pac 3⅝s85	2	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	+1⅛
Textron 8.60s75	155	105¾	105¼	105⅛	
ThomPd 4⅞s82	4	67¼	67¼	67¼	+ ¼
ToledoE 9s2000	49	110	109	109	+ ¼
TWA 10s85	518	97	94⅛	95⅛	—1⅞
TWA 6½s78f	722	55⅛	53⅞	54	—1⅝
TWA cv5s94	1106	58	53	57	+3
TWA cv4s92	630	43½	41⅝	43½	+2
Travler 8.70s95	201	108⅝	107½	108⅝	
TRWInc 8⅝s75	95	109¼	106⅝	109¼	+2¼
TRWInc 5½s92	5	77½	77½	77½	
TylerCorp 5s93	79	70¼	68	70¼	+2¼
UGI Cp 8⅞s75	20	107	106	107	
UnCarb 5.30s97	75	85	84½	84½	— ¼
Union Cp 7s89	90	90½	88½	88¼	+ ½
Union Cp 6s88	46	74	72	73	— ½
UnElMo 3⅝s71	85	99⅞	99 1-32	99⅞	
UnElMo 3¼s82	2	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	+ ⅛
UnElMo 2⅞s75	6	86	86	86	
UnOCal 8¼s76	267	107½	106½	106⅝	— ¼
UnOCal 6⅝s98	76	97½	97½	97½	— ½
UnOCal 4⅞s86	19	77⅛	77½	77½	— ⅛
UPacCp 4⅛s99	605	102¼	100	102	+2
UnPac 8¾s85	47	111	109	110	+1
UnPac 7.20s76	35	103½	103½	103½	—1½
UnAirLin 5s91	569	77½	75⅛	76	
Unit AL 4⅞s92	495	67¼	59½	67	+4
UAirc cv5⅛s91	465	80¼	76⅛	79	+4⅛
UAirc cv4⅝s92	446	67¼	64½	66⅛	— ⅝
UnBrnd 6⅝s88	64	76¼	75	76	+ ⅞
UnBrnd 5½s94	687	71	69⅞	70⅞	+ ⅛
UnGasC 5⅝s80	10	76½	76½	76½	+ ⅛
UnGasCp 5s80	5	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	+1⅛
UnGasC 4⅝s72	14	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	+ ⅛
UnGasP 10s	88	110½	110	110½	+ ½
UnGasP 9⅞s90	37	110	110	110	+ ½
UnGasP 8⅝s89	148	100⅛	100	100⅛	+ ⅛
UnGasP 5⅞s80	5	80⅛	80½	80⅛	+ ⅛
UnGasP 5⅝s82	15	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	+ ⅛
UnGasP 5⅛s77	13	88	88	88	
UnGasP 4⅞s77	3	97	97	97	
UnGasP 4⅞s71	2	98 1-32	98 1-32	98 1-32	+ ½
UnGasP 4⅜s72	1	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	+ ½
UnMrch 9½s95	89	106¼	105½	106¼	+1¼
UnMrch cv4s90	66	86½	85	85	
U Nuclr cv5s88	51	72½	69½	72½	+2½
USGyps 4⅞s91	1	72½	72½	72½	
US Leas 9⅝s74	248	105	103½	103½	+ ⅜
US Smlt 5⅝s93	214	75⅛	73	75	+2
USSmlt 5⅝s95	26	65	64½	65	+1
USSteel 4⅝s96	508	71⅝	68	68	—2⅛
QSSteel 4½s86	55	77⅝	77	77	—1
USSteel 4s83	225	77	75	75	—2
UnitIllm 9¼s75	37	107½	106½	106½	— ¼
UnitUtil cv5s92	48	95	94	95	+1
UnvtyCpg 7¼s	458	83	80	82	+1⅝
Vanad 4½s76	57	87	86	87	+ ½
Vendo cv4½s80	3	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	—1⅛
VaEIPw 3⅝s80	179	75	72¾	74½	+ ⅛
VaEPw 3⅝s81	7	72	70⅛	72	+2
VaEPw 2¾s75	6	86½	86½	86½	
VirgRy Inc6s08	21	75	75	75	— ¼
Virg Ry 3s95	5	50	49⅛	49⅛	+ ⅛
Wabash 7¾s77	529	102¼	100½	101½	+1
Wabash 4½s91	15	56½	55½	56⅛	+5⅞
Wabash 4s81	5	63	63	63	— ½
Wag El 6⅝s86	5	86	86	86	— ¼
WasGas 8⅝s75	6	108½	108½	108½	— ⅛
WeanUn 5⅛s93	125	56	55	55	—1
Wean 5½s93-68	121	54½	54½	54½	
vlWShr 4s2361f	43	18	15½	15½	— ¼
vlWShr 4s2361r	53	15½	13½	13½	
WnAirL 5¼s93	30	89½	86½	85½	—3⅛
Wn Elec 8⅝s95	137	109	107½	108½	+1
WnUnCp 7¼s95	372	129	126	128	
WnUnTel 6½s87	51	87	86½	86½	+ ⅛
WnUnTel 5⅛s87	15	74	73½	74	+ ¼
WestgEl 8⅝s95	168	109½	108½	108½	+ ½
WestgEl 5⅝s92	37	86	85	86	+ ½
Weyrh 8⅝s2000	66	109	108½	108½	— ⅛
Weyrhsr 8⅛s76	42	107½	105⅞	107½	
Weyerh 7.65s94	41	104	103½	104	+2
Weyerh 5.20s91	139	83	82½	82½	— ⅛
WheelS 3⅜s75	1	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	— ⅛
WhiteCn 5¾s92	938	88½	80½	87	+6
WhiteMt 6½s93	21	82	81	81	—1¼
WhiteMt 5⅛s93	18	72½	73	71½	—4½
Whittkr 4½s88	826	51⅛	49⅛	52¼	— ¼
Wickes Cp 6s92	8	78	78	78	+3½
Wickes 5⅛s94	2	100½	100½	100½	+3½
Will Ros 5⅛s89	55	98	95½	93	+1½
Wms Bro 11s81	210	112½	110	110¼	—2
WmsBr 5⅛s83	211	250½	233	237	+ ½
WisCen 4½s29f	1	48⅛	48⅛	48½	+2
Wis Cen 4s2004	3	47½	47½	47½	
WitcoCh 4½s92	45	81	78½	81	+4½
Womet 5½s94	181	102½	100	102½	+2½
Xerox cv 6s95	445	137¼	133½	134	—3
YngSh 10⅛s2000	480	110⅛	107⅛	109⅛	+1½
YngSh 4½s90	10	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	+1⅛
ZapNor 4⅞s88	199	87	82⅞	87	+5⅛
ZapNo 4⅞s88B	202	84	82	84	+3
ZapNo 4⅞s88C	462	86½	82½	86½	+4½
Zayre cv5⅞s94	10	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	+ ⅝
Zurnind 5⅝s94	126	94½	92½	93½	+1

Foreign Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Amst fn5¼s73	2	95⅞	95¾	95¾	
Antioq 3s78	1	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	
Austri fn6¾s77	3	98½	98½	98½	
Austri fn5⅝s85	5	85	85	85	
Austr fn5¼s79	4	90½	90½	90½	
Austral 5¾s80	4	94	94	94	+2
Austr fn5¾s80	5	95½	95⅛	95½	
Austral fn5s72	1	98	98	98	
Austral fn5s78	8	95	95	95	
Australia 5s83	10	80½	80½	80½	+5
Austr fn4⅝s73	17	94¼	94	94	
Chile 3s93	75	44¼	42⅛	42⅛	
CopnC fn5⅝s78	3	87	87	87	
Cuba 4⅝s77f	30	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
Denm fn6⅝s82	2	90	90	90	
Denm fn5¼s74	1	95½	95½	95½	
Denm fn5¼s78	1	82¼	82¼	82¼	
Europ fn5⅝s80	2	85	85	85	
ItalCCon 3s77	1	96	96	96	+2
ItalCCn fn3s77	25	96	95½	96	
ItalPUt fn3s77	10	93	93	93	
ItalRep fn3s77	5	95	95	95	
JapanDev 6s77	10	92⅛	92⅛	92½	
Mexico 7¾s81	1	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	
Mexico 7s82	5	90	90	90	+3
Mexico 6¾s78	12	90	89⅞	90	+1
NewZea 5¾s76	3	93⅛	93⅛	93½	— ⅛
NewZea fn5¾s	2	93	93	93	
NewZea fn5¼s	17	90	90	90	
Norway 5½s76	3	90½	90½	90½	+ ⅛
Norw fn5½s77	2	83½	83½	83½	
NovaScot 9½s76	19	106¼	105¼	106¼	— ⅜
Oslo fn 5¾s73	6	95	95	95	
Oslo fn 5¼s78	1	86½	86½	86½	
Portugal fn3s76	3	98½	92½	93½	
Urug aj4⅞s79	1	89	89	89	
Venezla 6¼s80	10	99½	99½	99½	

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Insurance Stocks

Allcity Ins .12	6⅞	7⅝	
AmBnkrsFla .40b	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅛
AmBkrsLfFla .20b	17	17½	+ ½
AmFamily Life	19½	19¾	+ ¼
AmFidelityLife .08r	9⅞	10¼	
AmFoundersLife .06d	15½	16½	+ ½
Am Heritage Lf .20	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅜
Am Income Life	13¾	14¼	+ ⅛
AmIntlGrp .50b	70½	71	
Am Intl Grp cvpf 2	105	107	
Am Inv Life	6½	7¼	
Am N Ins Galv .38	10½	10¾	
Am Pioneer Corp	4¼	4½	
AmReinsurNY 2	80⅝	80⅞	+ ⅝
AmReserve .32	49½	50¼	— ¼
Am StatesLife .05g	14⅛	15⅛	
Assoc Madison	6½	6⅞	— ⅛
BMA Corp .40	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
BankersNatLife .30a	15⅝	16	
Bankers Secur	12⅛	12⅞	— ⅛
Benefic Nat Corp	6½	6⅞	
BeneficStdCoA .40	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
Benefic St Cp B .40	13	13½	
Calif Westn St .40	19⅝	20¼	— ¼
Capital Hold .44	34⅛	34⅝	+1⅛
Chase Nat Life	14⅝	15⅛	+ ¼
Chesapka Lf A	9	10	
Chesapeake Lf B	8	9	
Chubb Corp 1.60	51⅛	51⅝	
CoastalStLfIns .25e	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
College Univ	13⅝	14⅛	
Colonial Life&Acc	48½	49¼	
Columbia National	4¼	4⅝	— ⅛
CombineIns .40a	48⅛	48⅝	+ ½
ConnGenInsur .84	53	53½	— ¼
CriterionIns .40	66	67½	+ ½
Crum&Forster 1.80	52⅞	52⅞	
Crum&For pf 2.40	83	84	
Durham Life .60	20	20¾	
ERC Corp	63	63½	+ ¼
Eastern Life	9½	9⅞	
Educator&Exec .13	15½	16¼	+1¼
Empire Gen	5¼	5½	
EmployersGroup 2.60	67	68	+2
Excel Invest	13¾	14½	— ½
Excelsior NY .44	7¾	8½	
Family Life †	24½	25¼	
Farm New Wld .12	36⅞	37⅛	+ ⅜
Farmer Group 2	63	64½	+1½
FidelCpVa .20	10¾	11	+ ½
Fid Union Life .15	42¼	43	+ ½
Fst Am Finan .20	19¼	20	+2½
Fst Colony Life	16½	17¼	+1¼
Fst Executive Cp	11	11⅝	+ ¼
FstFederalLife .32	19½	20½	
Founders Finl	3⅞	3⅝	
FranklinLife .50	20½	20¾	
Gen Reinsur 1.40	483	486	+1
Ga Intl Cp	15⅞	16¼	
GlobeCapital .01a	4½	5½	
GlobeLf&Acc .08r	18¾	19½	+ ¼
GovtEmployIns 1.20a	61⅞	62⅛	+ ⅜
GovtEmpLife .20	36⅞	37⅛	+ ⅛
Great Cmwlth Lf	9	9½	+ ⅛
Gt Southern .28	15¼	15⅝	+ ½
Gt West Life 1.40	41½	42½	
Hamilton Intl Cp	5½	5⅞	
Hanover Insur 1	33¾	34½	
HartfdStmBoiler 1.44	37¾	38¾	
Home Security .40	19	20	+1¼
HoraceMannEd .07e	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
IC Liquidating	11	12	
Indep Amer Line	5½	6	
IndependtL&A .72	32⅞	32⅞	+
Inteon Cp .20	11¾	12⅛	+ ¼
Interfincl .05e	9½	9¾	— ¼
Intl Holding	5⅞	6⅛	+ ½
Interstate Corp .20	17	17½	+ ⅛
Kemperco Co .60	29¼	30	— ⅜
Ky Central Lf .16	8⅝	8⅝	
LACOP Corp	6⅛	6⅝	
LibertyNatLife .30	28⅛	28⅝	+ ¼
LifeInsurGa .48	18⅛	19	
Life Inv Inc	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
Lincoln Cons .10a	9	9½	— ⅛
Linc Income Lf .40a	10⅞	11⅛	
Louisiana So Lf	18⅛	18⅞	+ ⅜
ManhattanLife .01g	7⅛	8¼	+ ¼
Mass Gen Lf	7⅛	8⅛	
Mercantile Secur	14½	15	+ ½
Midwn Nat Ohio	10¼	11	
MidwnUnitLife .30e	16⅛	17½	+ ⅛
Mission Equities .20	17⅝	18¼	+ ⅛
Monarch Cap .16g	21½	21⅞	
Monumental Cp .19g	52½	53	+ ⅞
uMutualSavLf .08g	8⅛	8⅝	— ⅛
NLT Corp .48r	34½	35	+ ¾
NN Corp 1.60	49½	51	— ½
Nat Life Fla	2⅞	3⅛	
Nat Old Line .20	8⅞	9⅛	
NatReserveLife .30	18¼	19	
Nat Westn Lf	5¾	6½	— ⅛
Nationwd A	12	12¼	— ¼
Nationwide Life .50	19	20	
NorAmLfCas .15e	7⅛	7⅞	
NorAmLifeIns .25	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅛
Nor Atlan Life	10½	11	
North Cent .10	6⅞	7½	
NoeastInsHartf 1.20	26	28	+ ½
NorthwestNatLife .36	25⅞	25⅞	
Occidental Lf .10	4¼	5⅛	— ⅛
Ohio Casualty .68	38½	38¾	+ ½
Old Line Life .30	22¾	23¼	
OldRepubInt .48a	26¼	27½	+1½
Pac Std Life	4⅛	4⅝	
Peerless Ins .30	12	12⅝	— ⅛
PeninsularLf .24e	14½	15½	
Penn Life	35¼	35½	+ ⅛
Phila Life .40	18	18½	+1⅛
Piedmont Man	18¼	19	— ½
Preferred Risk .12e	17¾	18½	
ProtectiveLife .40	13⅞	14⅛	
ProvidentLfND .22b	12¼	13½	
ProvidLf&Acc .64a	70½	72	+ ⅜
Pyramid Life .20e	15½	16½	+ ½
Rep Nat Life .20	17¾	18⅛	
Richmond Corp 1	42⅞	43⅛	+ ⅛
Safeco 1.35	66	66½	+1½
Safeco pf .90	23⅞	24⅛	+1
St Paul Ins Co 1.12	59	59½	+ ½
Seabord Cp un	4⅛	5¼	
SecurityConnLfe s	51½	74¼	+ ¾
SecurityCorp 2	31½	32¼	+ ⅜
SecLife&Acc .30	16⅞	16⅞	+1
Southland Life 1	49	49¾	+ ½
Southwstn Life Ins 1	44½	45	+1½
Std Life Ins .20	11½	12½	+ ¼
Std Sec Life	12⅛	12½	
Time Holding .40	22	23	
UNAC Intl	28	29	
Unicoa .80	18	18½	— ⅛
Union Fidelity	31½	31¾	+1⅛
Unit Amer Life s	6⅞	7¼	— ⅛
Unit Benefit Life 2	235	245	
UnCompaniesLfe .10r	24	25	—1½
Unit Fire Ins .40es	10⅝	11½	— ⅛
Unit Founders Life	5½	5⅞	— ¼
Unit Life&Acc .10	11¼	11½	
Unit Sav Life	7½	8	+ ⅜
UnitSvcsLfe .20b	28⅛	28⅞	
Variable An Life	16⅛	16¾	
Vico Corp	6⅞	7⅛	
Washington Nat .68	27⅛	27⅞	+ ⅛
WashgtnNat pf2.50	40	41	
WestnCas&S 1.48	51	51½	
Windsor Life	5⅝	6	
WorldSvcLife .10r	11½	12	+ ⅛

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

Units of Account

Afr du Sud 6¾-82	101¼	102½
Cassa Mezzogiorno 5½-78	93	94
Centrest 8¾-85	104¾	105¾
C.P.E. 7½-80	99½	100½
Com Fed Elect 6½-26	83	84
Com. Fed. Elect 6½-79	100	101
Copenh County 7½-84	94½	95½
Copenh County 6½-80	95	96
C.U.P 6¾-77	99	100
Escom 7½-79	96	97
Escom 9½-80	106	107
Europ. Coal Steel 6¼-86	88½	89½
Manitoba 7½-89	93½	94½
Manitoba 9⅞-82	106	107
Norges Kommunbk. 5½-83	87	88
Redernes 6½-80	98½	99½
Reed 6½-83	91	92
Sachr 6¾-77	99	100
Scotland 8½-84	102½	103½
Watney 7½-84	93	94

Guilders

ABG 8¼-75	103½	104½
AKZO 8¾-74	102¼	103¼
Alge Bank Ned 8-75	102½	103½
Amro Bank 8-75	102½	103¼
Bayer 8¾-75	104½	105½
Chevron 8-73	101½	102¼
Eur. Inv Bank 8¼-75	101½	102¼
General Elect. 8¼-75	102½	103¼
General Tele 8½-75	102½	103½
Hoechst 8¼-75	103½	104½
IBM 8-75	103½	104¼
KLM 8¼-75	103¼	103¼
Pechiney 8¾-75	102½	103½
Philips 8-74	102	103
Shell Française 8¼-75	103½	104½

European Monetary Units*

CECA 8½-85	102	102½
Eurofima 7¾-81	100	100½

*For trading in D.M.

Kredietlux Indices

	Feb. 4	Jan. 21
U.A.*	97.8	97.2
D.M.*	98.7	99.7
E.M.U.**	100.6	101.3

* (Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100).
** (Basis Dec. 31, 1970=100).

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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KUWAIT FOREIGN TRADING CONTRACTING & INVESTMENT CO. (S.A.K.)
LLOYDS BANK EUROPE LIMITED
ROYWEST BANKING CORPORATION LIMITED
SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO. LIMITED
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Finland (air) .... $	25.00	13.00
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Germany .... D.M	80.00	42.00
Great Britain (air) .... £	7.17 0	4.2.6
Greece (air) .... Dr.	780.00	405.00
Iran (air) .... $	33.50	17.50
Ireland (air) .... £	7.17 0	4.2.6
Israel (air) .... $	29.50	15.50
Italy .... Lira	13,800	7,200
Lebanon (air) .... $	33.50	17.50
Luxembourg .... L.Fr.	1,100.00	575.00
Netherlands .... Fl.	80 00	42.00
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Portugal (air) .... Esc.	634.00	331.50
Spain (air) .... Ptas.	1,550.00	810.00
Sweden (air) .... Sw.Kr.	147 00	76.00
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THIS OFFER FOR NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS ONLY

Penn Central Official, Associates Accused of Making 500% Profit

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (WP).—The senior financial officer of the Penn Central Co.—along with less than two dozen friends and associates—formed a private investment company that achieved a 500 percent profit on their original investment by funneling funds into companies backed by Penn Central, a House committee staff report charged today.

The investment company, called Penphil, was headed by David C. Bevan, formerly the chairman of the Penn Central's finance committee. The other key figure in the group, according to the House report, was Charles J. Hodge, a senior partner in the brokerage firm of Glore Forgan and the chief investment adviser for the Penn Central.

The report, issued by the staff of the House Banking and Currency Committee, said that the original, individual investors in Penphil have been able to achieve an appreciation of their capital from about $16,500 in 1962 to nearly $83,500.

What enabled them to do this, the report said, was an extremely liberal credit arrangement with the Chemical Bank of New York, which advanced most of the funds that Penphil used for its investment. In seven years, Chemical provided $1.8 million in loans, according to the report.

'Prime Rate'

Moreover, the loans were made—until June, 1970—at the "prime rate" of interest and did not require "compensating balances" (usually about 20 percent) to be left on deposit with the bank.

Those favorable terms, the staff charged, resulted primarily from Mr. Bevan's position with the Penn Central, which borrowed from the Chemical Bank and, therefore, had "compensating balances" on deposit at the bank. The report quotes an internal memorandum from C.A. McLeod, a bank officer, written at the time of the original loan in 1962:

"Frankly the rate on the proposed loan is too low, but, in view of the size of the deal and the fact that it has such good friends connected with it, (it was felt) preferable not to quibble with Mr. Bevan over the rate."

The staff report represents another step in the case that Rep. Wright Patman, D., Texas, chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, is trying to build—that outside financial activities contributed heavily to the collapse of the Penn Central by diverting the energies and funds of the railroad away from transportation.

Mr. Bevan has specifically denied many of the staff's charges. Along with other top officials of the Penn Central, he has attributed the railroad's bankruptcy to a number of other factors, ranging from the downturn in the economy to heavy losses from passenger service.

No Accusations

The new staff report makes no specific accusations of illegal action by Penphil, but cites a number of transactions which it calls "questionable," including:

● Penphil acquired 30,488 shares of Kaneb Pipe Line Co. common stock (plus warrants to buy 7,653 additional shares) during a period when the Penn Central Co.—through one of its retirement funds—was buying 122,500 shares of Kaneb. Like Penphil, investments of the retirement funds were controlled by Mr. Bevan, who joined the Kaneb board of directors in 1963. At the same time, Herbert Fisher, chairman of Kaneb, became a member of Penphil. Together, Penphil's, Mr. Fisher's, and Penn Central's holdings of Kaneb stock came to nearly 22 percent of the total, demonstrating "quite vividly that David Bevan was attempting to maneuver himself and Penphil into a control position over Kaneb . . ."

● Penphil purchased 10,000 shares of Great Southwest Corp. for $165,000 in 1963. Later in 1964, Penn Central acquired majority control of Great Southwest, and Penphil subsequently sold its original block—to "avoid any future possible conflicts of interest," Mr. Bevan told the staff—in Dec. 1965 at $37.75 per share, producing a $212,500 profit on the original $165,000 transaction. The staff charged that the 17-month delay between the time Penn Central established control over Great Southwest and the time Penphil sold its stock already constituted substantial "conflict-of-interest."

● Penphil purchased 10,000 shares of Tropical Gas Co., Inc., a firm in which Penn Central also invested heavily. In 1968, Penn Central abruptly increased its holdings of Tropical from 54,000 to 89,400 shares at the very time that Tropical was resisting a take-over bid from another company. These rapid purchases, the staff says, may have resulted from Mr. Bevan's desire to frustrate the take-over. Mr. Bevan was on Tropical's board of directors.

Ultimately, the staff says, Mr. Bevan envisioned turning Penphil into a diversified conglomerate, whose common stock would be offered to the public.

"That's the way Dave thought," his brother Thomas, who was also a key figure in Penphil, told the committee. "As chief financial officer of the railroad he was dealing with a big picture and it was just natural that he would do that with Penphil too."

But, Thomas Bevan added: "Dave's eyes were bigger than his stomach. He just didn't have the time needed to expand the scope of Penphil."

Gardner Ackley, critic of Nixon economic policies.

Ackley Sees 'Little Chance' For Nixon Economic Goals

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (NYT).—A leading Democratic economist said yesterday there was "little or no chance" that the optimistic targets for the economy this year established by President Nixon could be achieved with "the policies now proposed."

Gardner Ackley, former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers and now chairman of the economic committee of the Democratic Policy Council, urged the President to raise government expenditures higher than the $229 billion he proposed, creating a deficit even on the "full employment" method of measuring the budget. The President has said he would never do this except in a war emergency.

In a related development, Paul W. McCracken, chairman of Mr. Nixon's Council of Economic Advisers, published for the first time a breakdown of how the ambitious target of the gross national product of $1,065 billion this year might be made up, sector by sector. The gross national product measures the nation's total output of goods and services.

Mr. McCracken gave the breakdown in a letter to Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., chairman of the congressional Joint Economic Committee. Sen. Proxmire said he was "pleased to receive it," but, in a statement, he promptly labeled "unbelievable" some of the McCracken figures, particularly the projection of a huge increase in consumer buying.

Strong Doubt

Like others, Sen. Proxmire has expressed strong doubt that the $1,065 billion GNP can be achieved. He said yesterday that Mr. McCracken's letter was "no more consoling to me than was his testimony before the committee."

Mr. McCracken made clear in his letter that he had more faith in the projection of $1,065 billion for the total GNP than in the forecast of specific sectors such as consumer buying, housing, business investment and the like. But he made the breakdown at Sen. Proxmire's request.

Mr. Ackley's statement was issued in his own name, but he said he believed his views represented those of "many" of the members of the Democratic party's economic committee. He made these major points:

● "The proposed budget and other policies are clearly inadequate to achieve the administration's ambitious targets for GNP and employment."

● "New tools"—apart from the budget and federal reserve monetary policy—are "needed to help slow down the present 5.5 percent rate of inflation."

● The administration's decision to ease the tax rules relating to business, with bigger tax deductions for depreciation of machinery and equipment, reflected a "deplorable" sense of priorities.

Mr. Ackley termed "oversimplified and misleading" the idea that a "balanced full employment budget will automatically produce full employment without inflation." The President said he established his spending figure of $229 billion on the basis of the hypothetical revenues that would be produced if the economy were operating with 4 percent unemployment.

Welcomes Deficit

Because the economy will not attain the full employment level this year, actual revenues will be less and the budget will show an estimated deficit of $11.6 billion.

Mr. Ackley welcomed Mr. Nixon's acceptance of a deficit in the actual budget, but he added:

"It is not enough to hope that this year a budget balanced at full employment will cause unemployment rapidly to shrink, whereas such a budget permitted unemployment to soar. Instead, we need this year a truly stimulative fiscal policy—involving a full-employment deficit—as well as a more stimulative monetary policy than we are likely to get."

Mr. McCracken's breakdown of the economy projected increases this year of $3.2 billion in business fixed investment, $11.3 billion in housing construction, $4.5 billion in added business inventories, $14.1 billion in state and local government spending and $58.3 billion in personal consumption.

Electronic Stock Market Gives O-T-C a New Look

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (WP).—The over-the-counter stock tables in this and all other newspapers took on a new look last week, but it took some sharp eyes—or disappointed shareholders—to notice it.

The disappointment came from stockholders whose companies are no longer listed in the daily tables, but that is only the top of the iceberg. The tables are just the visible part of a new computerized quotation system that some have dubbed the world's first "electronic stock market"—the National Association of Securities Dealers' Automated Quotation System or NASDAQ for short.

Seven years in the making, NASDAQ went into operation on Feb. 8, providing brokerage firms and O-T-C traders across the country with what the NASD hopes will be the latest possible quotes on 2,400 different stocks. Eventually, the system will handle more than 20,000 securities including, possibly, some listed on stock exchanges.

NASDAQ was designed and built by Bunker-Ramo Corp. and operates from two Univac 1108 computers at its own center in Trumbull, Conn., about 65 miles from New York.

The NASDAQ system is designed to operate on three levels, but it begins, oddly enough, with level three. Data input terminals located in the offices of O-T-C market makers feed quotations on stocks to the Trumbull computers. Through 30,000 miles of high-speed lines, the information is fed to subcomputers (Honeywell 516 processors) in San Francisco, Dallas, Chicago, Atlanta and a four-computer complex in New York.

Level Two

Level two terminals are in retail brokerage offices. Brokers who want to trade an O-T-C stock push the appropriate buttons on desk-top information units and NASDAQ displays the latest quotes it has from five market makers (if more firms make markets in the stock, the world "mor" appears at the bottom of the screen and the broker can ask the machine to "turn the page," so to speak.)

The level one terminals are the information units on salesmen's desks. These are fed directly from the computers and, rather than listing all the different quotes, they carry one "representative" or "median" market, so that the salesmen can give his customer an idea of the general market for the stock.

The NASDAQ system has no provision for executing trades. Once the best market is found, the broker still must call the O-T-C house to finalize the transaction. The system is designed primarily to relieve O-T-C traders of the burden of providing quotes, which the traders say are the sole purpose of more than 75 percent of the phone calls they receive.

During the heavy trading volume of 1968-9, many brokers were unable to reach traders at all and executions were often delayed because of the NASD's requirement that brokers check markets with at least three traders—if that many make markets in a stock—before completing the trade.

The system is also designed to provide a new dimension to O-T-C trading. At the end of each day, traders will enter the volume of business they have handled in each issue. These figures will be totalled and transmitted to newspapers for all the stocks in the daily listings.

In the amorphous O-T-C market, where trades originate from offices all over the country, volume statistics have been impossible to gather in the past.

Price Requirement

As part of the changeover to NASDAQ, the NASD set up requirements for newspaper listings and, late last year, compiled a list of stocks eligible. With the market substantially lower than it is now, many issues which had been included did not meet the price requirement of at least $5 a share and were dropped. Those that have risen above that point since the list was made can apply to the NASD for inclusion.

The NASDAQ system has been the target of some harsh criticism from parts of Wall Street. With its capacity to spread price and quote information throughout the country in split seconds, some observers view it as the forerunner of a completely electric marketplace, eventually replacing the trading floor of stock exchanges. Specialists at those exchanges, who supervise trading in listed issues, have been especially sensitive to any mention of such an expansion.

Last year, the NASD said it was considering the inclusion of some listed issues in the system. When a howl arose from the New York and American Stock Exchanges, the idea was held in abeyance. NASD officials say now that they will wait to iron out the bugs in the system before adding more stocks and deciding whether to include some that are traded on exchanges.

N.Y. Stocks, Bonds Post New Gains

(Continued from Page 9)

other ad hoc bill or permanent legislation for the President's handling of emergency strikes throughout the transportation industry, there is the possibility the trains will stop running after midnight at the end of the month.

One of the key issues in last week's can talks was the union demand for a cost-of-living adjustment tied to the movement of the consumer price index. I.W. Abel, president of the United Steelworkers Union, indicated that one of the prime demands in negotiations with the steel companies in the spring would also be a cost-of-living clause.

The union president said that the steel workers were determined to win wage increases that compared with those won by major unions last year, such as the 51 cents an hour in the first year of the auto contract. This could mean difficult negotiations—and perhaps a strike of 400,000 workers in steel this year.

Still ahead are some 60 other wage negotiations this year that involve more than 5,000 workers in each case. They include various segments of the communications, clothing, construction, aerospace, coal and aluminum industries. It looms as a most difficult year on the labor front—perhaps as troublesome as 1970 was.

The stock market closed generally higher last week, with all the leading averages scoring moderate gains in record trading. It was the third successive week that turnover had reached a new peak.

Record Daily Volume

Volume on the New York Stock Exchange for the week climbed to 110.6 million shares from 105.7 million the week before. Activity set a daily record of 25.5 million shares on Monday and then jumped to a new high at 28.2 million shares the following day.

A total of 1,154 stocks on the Big Board advanced last week, while 534 declined and 144 closed with no change. New highs were reached by 454 issues and new lows by only four.

The Dow Jones industrial stock average rose 12.26 points to close at 888.83; the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index advanced 1.50 to 98.43, and the Stock Exchange composite average gained 0.80 to 54.16.

Four of the five most actively traded issues on the New York Stock Exchange advanced while one declined in price.

Greyhound Corp., which captured the weekly volume honors on a turnover of 4,243,600 shares, rose 1 1/8 to 19 7/3. Two blocks of 2 million shares each on Tuesday accounted for most of the volume in the stock.

New York Stock Exchange

Week Ended Feb. 13, '71

	Sales	High	Low	Close Chg.
Greyhnd	4,243,600	20¼	18⅞	19⅞+1⅛
Allis Cha	3,611,300	19¾	17	17½+ [illegible]
WhiteCons	2,367,000	22	18¾	21⅛+3[illegible]
FedNatMtg	962,500	69¼	63⅝	68⅞+5[illegible]
Lockhd Airc	930,600	12¼	9½	10⅞— [illegible]
Pfizer	723,000	38½	36¼	37½+ [illegible]
BoiseCsCd	711,000	46¾	41	45¾+1[illegible]
Am. Motors	695,700	8½	7⅛	7⅜—1
Occid. Pet.	685,800	21¾	19¼	21⅛+ [illegible]
Chrysler	662,700	29¼	26⅝	29¼+1[illegible]
Int Indust.	655,200	13⅝	9¼	9⅞—2[illegible]
Litton Ind.	611,900	29⅝	26¼	29⅜+ [illegible]
Kinney N S	551,400	32¼	29	31⅞+2[illegible]
City Invest.	520,600	27¼	20⅞	23 +2[illegible]
Nat. Lead	496,500	21⅞	20⅞	21⅞+ [illegible]
Sperry Rnd	462,000	[illegible]	29¼	33 +[illegible]
Denny Rest	452,700	11⅝	10¼	10⅞+ [illegible]
McDonn D	472,900	35	29⅞	34⅞+5[illegible]
Telex Corp	471,700	17⅞	15⅝	16⅞— [illegible]
Boeing	467,700	24⅞	21⅞	22⅞+2

Issues traded in: 1,822

Advances 1,154; declines: 534; unchanged: 144

New highs: 454; lows: 4.

Last week .... 110,616,140 shares
Week ago .... 105,711,500 shares
Year ago .... 54,297,200 shares

Jan. 1 to date:

1971 .... [illegible] shares
1970 .... [illegible] shares
1969 .... [illegible] shares

American Stock Exchange

Week Ended Feb. 13, '71

	Sales	High	Low	Close Chg.
Nytronics	692,500	5½	4	4½+ ½
Texstar Cp	597,200	[illegible]	6	6⅝+ [illegible]
Cont Mater	457,200	4½	2¾	2¾—1⅞
NatGenWIN	561,700	6⅝	5	6⅛+ [illegible]
Aim Co.	[illegible]	2⅝	1⅞	2⅝+1[illegible]
Beverly Ent	321,970	12	10½	12⅝—1[illegible]
Adam Oil	312,200	25	16½	17⅞— [illegible]
Lias DatWt	[illegible]	7⅞	6⅞	7⅞+1[illegible]
Kinney Pf C	[illegible]	9¼	7½	9¼+1[illegible]
Syster. Eng	[illegible]	17⅞	14¼	15⅞—2

Volume: 23,[illegible] shares
Year to date: 157,425,924 shares.
Issues traded in: 1,205.

Advances: 720, declines: 356; unchanged: 113.

New '71 highs: 2[illegible]1; lows: 2.

Market Averages

Week Ended Feb. 13, '71

Dow Jones

	High	Low	Last Ch'ge
30 Indust.	894.02	869.34	888.83+12.26
20 Transp.	196.74	190.12	195.01+ 2.43
15 Utils	126.03	122.44	125.32+ 1.52
65 Comb.	294.62	286.15	292.93+ 3.33
Standard & Poor's			
500 Stocks	98.96	96.13	98.43+ 1.50

Treasury Bills

Due	Bid	Asked	Yield
Feb. 18	3.65	3.26	3.42
Feb 25	3.69	3.52	4.67
Feb. 2[illegible]	3.93	3.52	3.57
March 4	3.67	3.30	3.41
March 11	3.67	3.35	3.47
March 18	3.67	3.37	3.43
March 12	3.65	3.46	3.52
March 25	3.67	3.39	3.45
March 31	3.66	3.36	3.42
April 1	3.65	3.42	3.49
April 8	3.65	3.42	3.45
April 15	3.65	3.43	3.49
April 22 ... T.A.	3.62	3.49	3.55
April 22	3.65	3.43	3.55
April 29	3.64	3.43	3.55
April 30	3.64	3.45	3.52
May 6	3.64	3.50	3.61
May 13	3.64	3.57	3.65
May 20	3.70	3.55	3.52
May 27	3.70	3.55	3.63
May 31	3.70	3.55	3.64
June 3	3.69	3.55	3.63
June 10	3.70	3.54	6.22
June 17	3.65	3.53	3.62
June 22	3.65	3.54	3.62
June 24	3.70	3.55	3.65
June 30	3.71	3.52	3.62
July 1	3.75	3.59	3.69
July 8	3.75	3.59	3.69
July 15	3.75	3.55	3.63
July 22	3.76	3.59	3.70
July 29	3.50	3.59	3.70
July 31	3.75	3.59	3.70
August 5	3.75	3.62	3.72
August 12	3.71	3.64	3.73
August 31	3.76	3.68	3.72
Sept. 30	3.75	3.62	3.74
Oct. 21	3.75	3.66	3.79
Nov. 20	3.73	3.64	3.74
Dec. 31	3.78	3.64	3.72
Jan. 31, '72	3.76	3.67	3.82

Bank Stock Quotations

Closing prices of the week's trading

	Bid	Asked
AmBk&TrCoPa	21	21¼
Bankamerica	65	65⅝
Bank of N J	45¼	47
BaystateCorp	41½	42
CentJBk&Tr	17½	18½
CenNBkClev	30¼	31
CentNBChic	31½	33
CentStBkBk	13¼	14
ClevelandTrust	106	107½
Comm Tr N J	30	31
ConnNBBridge	21	21½
DetroitBk&Tr	63¾	64½
Fidelity Bank	42⅞	44⅞
FidUnTrNewark	50¼	51
FifThirCinn	30	30¾
1st&MerNBRich	39¾	40¼
1st Bancorp	[illegible]	[illegible]
1st NB Cinn	27¼	28¼
1st NB Maryl	34¾	35½
1st NB PaxsCit	54	57
1stNatStBNJ	41¾	42½
1stPaBkPhil	32¼	32⅝
1st Security	40	40½
1stVa.BankJ	9¾	10
FranklinNBNY	38½	39
GirardTrBPhil	56	58¼
HarrisTrBkChi	72½	73¼
HudsonTrCo	23½	24
IndVaBTrPhil	24½	24⅞
Lincoln1stBank	42¾	43¼
LongIslandTr	29¼	30½
MellonNBkPitts	59¼	59¾
MercantTrStL	28	29¼
NatCityBkClev	60	60¾
NCombkAlbany	49	52
NatComBkRutg	33	34½
NEngMerBoston	28½	29
NJ Nat Bk	26	26¼
NorthTrChicago	99½	100¼
Phil Nat Bk	40	40½
PittsNatBk	62	66¾
ProvNBPhila	26⅞	27¼
Repub.NBNY	31½	31¾
RoyalNBN.Y	20½	21¼
SecurNBofLI	28¾	29½
SecurPacNB	40¾	41¼
ShawmutAssBost	55½	56¼
StJerseyNB	44	46
St.BkAlbany	49	51
St.StrBBoston	46¾	47
TrustCo NJ	14¼	15¼
UnTrMaryland	55	57
US Trust N Y	23⅞	24⅞
ValleyNBLI	26½	31¼
VirginiaNBkES	25¼	26¼
WestPennNBPa	29¾	30¼

NMB

NEDERLANDSCHE MIDDENSTANDSBANK N.V.
Registered Office Amsterdam

announce the issue of

Hfl. 35,000,000

8% Debentures due March 15, 1986

in bearer denominations of Hfl. 100 each

Issue price 100%

The interest at the rate of 8% per annum is payable without deduction for withholding tax.

Interest payable on March 15th.

Redemption at par in 5 equal annual instalments from March 15, 1982 until 1986.

Optional redemption at 101% as from March 15, 1981.

Application for quotation has been made to the Committee of the Amsterdam Stock Exchange.

Subscription will be open from February 19, 1971 at 09.00 hrs. and will be closed at 15.00 hrs. on that date.

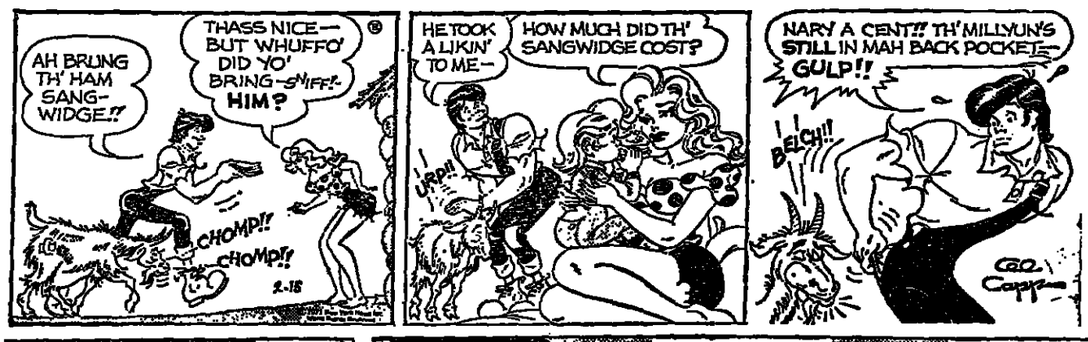
Date of payment: March 15, 1971

NEDERLANDSCHE MIDDENSTANDSBANK N.V.
Amsterdam, February 11, 1971

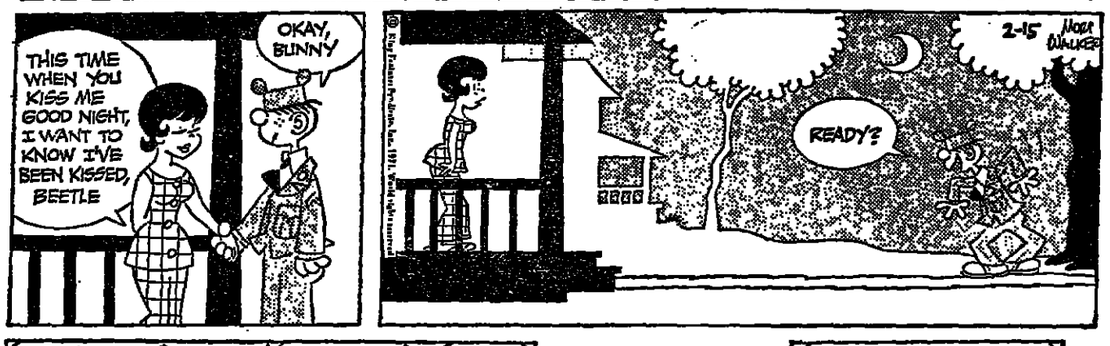
PEANUTS

B.C.

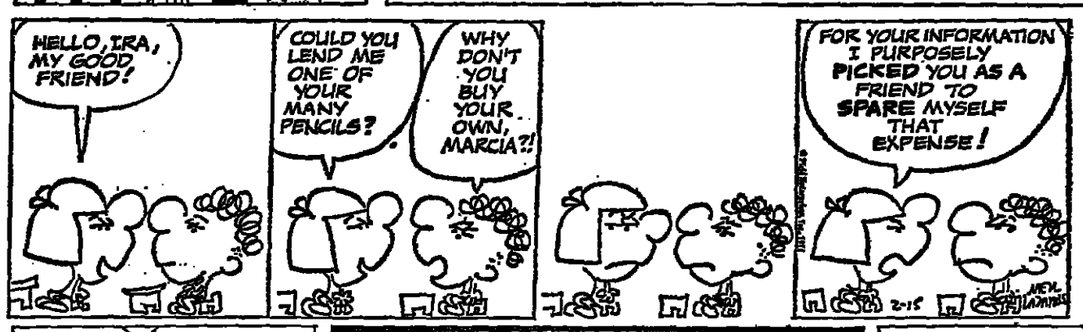
L'IL ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN M.D.

POGO

RIP KIRBY

BLONDIE

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Giving information at the bridge table is a mixed blessing, in the bidding and the play. Messages you transmit may help the opposition as much as or even more than they help your partner.

This is one factor in the perpetual controversy over five-card major suits. Those who guarantee that a major-suit opening consists of at least five cards are enlightening their opponents, who can sometimes take advantage of the guarantee. Conversely, those who allow four-card major openings, as East-West did on the diagramed deal, leave a blanket or fog over their holding.

On the diagramed deal East and West were using the Blue Team Club which permits four-card major bids.

South issued a game invitation with a jump to two notrump after North made a balancing double of East's one-heart opening. North accepted the invitation.

West had a wide choice of leads, and picked the club jack. South won in dummy with the queen and led the diamond four with the idea of making two diamond tricks, two spades, one heart and four clubs for a total of nine.

But the declarer had an unpleasant guess when East put up the diamond king and shifted brilliantly to the heart nine. If South had been sure that East held at least five hearts for his opening bid the heart ten would have been a safe play. If West had held a singleton honor he would not have been able to continue the suit.

In practice South played low on the heart nine. This would have been the right play to block the heart suit if West had held a doubleton honor, a likely enough circumstance, but as it was the play was disastrous.

East continued with the heart king, and South held up the ace for another round. The declarer was able to cash seven tricks, but East made the last three with the spade ace and two heart winners to defeat the contract by two tricks.

NORTH
♠ QJ5
♡ 762
◇ A104
♣ KQ93

WEST	EAST (D)
♠ 9743	♠ A82
♡ 5	♡ KQJ98
◇ J9765	◇ K82
♣ J105	♣ 82

SOUTH
♠ K106
♡ A1043
◇ Q3
♣ A764

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
1 ♡	Pass	Pass	Dbl.
Pass	2 N.T.	Pass	3 N.T.
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the club jack.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

A	J	A	R	■	B	R	E	W	■	G	A	G	E	S
C	O	M	E	T	O	O	N	E	■	A	B	E	L	E
T	H	E	B	A	L	L	O	T	■	R	A	T	E	L
A	I	N	■	V	E	E	S	■	E	N	D	U	E	S
■	■	■	I	E	R	■	C	R	E	E	P	■	■	■
J	S	S	T	R	O	N	G	E	R	I	H	A	N	■
G	E	T	I	N	■	G	O	R	E	S	■	N	A	B
O	P	U	S	■	H	A	L	E	D	■	E	D	G	E
T	I	M	■	P	A	L	E	A	■	I	N	G	E	R
■	A	B	R	A	H	A	M	■	L	I	N	C	O	L	N
■	■	L	A	L	A	S	■	■	S	A	E	■	■	■
A	R	E	T	E	S	■	T	B	A	R	■	A	L	A
N	A	D	I	R	■	T	H	E	B	U	L	L	E	T
E	M	O	T	E	■	R	I	S	E	T	O	T	H	E
W	I	N	E	D	■	E	N	O	L	■	W	A	R	E

DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE®

that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TRAAP

MALGE

INGRIF

REHFIE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: AN

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: VALUE FAIRY CHERUB TEACUP

Answer: He always played this—THE "HEAVY"

BOOKS

SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF MOM

By Philip Wylie. Doubleday. 227 pp. $5.95.

Reviewed by Walter Clemons

THEY'VE revived "No, No, Nanette!" Can we bring back Philip Wylie? He's never been away, of course, but a certain nostalgia attends the publication of a sequel to his most famous book, "Generation of Vipers" (1943), in which he told us America was a mess. Published at a moment in World War II when loud, rude criticism of the American Way wasn't widespread, "Generation of Vipers" took a swing at everything from sexual hypocrisy to boxing to education to atonal music. But what everybody remembered was its blast at the matriarchal dominance of the American mom ("a middle-aged puffin with an eye like a hawk that has just seen a rabbit twitch far below . . . gentlemen, mom is a jerk"). Wylie once complained to a Times interviewer that the diatribe on momism occupied only 19 pages of his book. It is as a free-roving icon-smasher and prophet, preaching the animal nature of man and the positive value of the Jungian theory of instinct, that he takes himself most seriously. However, he's also a pop entertainer. Mom appears even more briefly in the new book than in the old, but the title plugs the composer's one lucky strike that made the Hit Parade.

"Sons and Daughters of Mom" is an address to, or about (or around, or something) today's youth. The compulsion to write it was so strong that Wylie laid aside "a work of fiction long in gestation." He had, "or felt I had," a means of relating to the under-30s through having written a book in which "I made every criticism and criminal charge that young America is making now." This is not a promising start. Bawling "I said it all, before you were born" at your audience is a guaranteed way to empty the auditorium.

Perhaps sensing this, Wylie sometimes addresses the young as "you" but more often refers to them as "they": "They" don't listen, they are dirty and have awful, long hair. Wylie has heard that they don't heed anyone over 30. Nothing if not literal-minded, he has a logical crusher for that: "How could it apply to one who did not know his or her date of birth?" Answer that one, young fools, if you can! "They" are children of Wylie's old enemy "them," the Liberal Intellectual Establishment, who have been wrong about everything that's happened in this century, as conclusively demonstrated by a six-page log of events ("1931. America was deep in the Depression. Japan overran Manchuria.")

If Wylie were a scholar, he tells us, he could "firm up this abbreviated case against the liberal-intellectuals," but he will hardly have to. His main audience, I guess, will be elders of the most reactionary stripe. He's a stickler for lone, fearless originality, citing George Kennan and Sidney Hook as his favorite theorists on rebellious students while insisting that his first draft was written before he'd read them and "none of my opinions is borrowed or plagiarized." But his belief that the voting age should be raised to 30 will gladden many a stand-still heart, as will his sage conclusion on the race problem: "All I advocate here, then, is that we learn more about races before we undertake steps to right cosmic wrongs the blacks suffer."

Maybe you thought nobody was still exercised about long hair. You were wrong. "Girl-haired boys" upset Wylie for several pages. They wear long hair as a badge of individuality, but they all wear it, so where's their individuality? Besides, long hair is a traffic hazard because it limits vision. It also attracts lice.

What can I tell you? I'd rather not review this book at all. Stuck with it, the easiest out is "Good old Philip Wylie, he sure can dish it out!" But, you know, he really isn't much good. His rhetoric never was as powerful as Mencken's—or as W. C. Fields's for that matter—and "Sons and Daughters of Mom" is a steep slope down from "Generation of Vipers." His mind hasn't grown more flexible with age, though his confidence that he is the born scourge of folly has, if possible, swelled, along with his carelessness.

Mr. Clemons is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Best Sellers

The New York Times

An analysis based on reports from more than 125 bookstores in 64 U.S. cities. Figures in righthand column do not necessarily represent consecutive weeks on the list.

This Week		Last Week	Weeks on List
	FICTION		
1	Love Story, Segal	1	51
2	QB VII, Uris	2	11
3	Islands in the Stream, Hemingway	3	18
4	Passenger to Frankfurt, Christie	4	11
5	Rich Man, Poor Man, Shaw	5	19
6	Caravan to Vaccares, Maclean	8	9
7	The Child from the Sea, Goudge	6	22
8	The Crystal Cave, Stewart	7	33
9	Doctor Cobb's Game, Caeil	—	3
10	God Is an Englishman, Deiderfield	9	23
	GENERAL		
1	The Greening of America, Reich	1	12
2	Future Shock, Toffler	2	15
3	Khrushchev Remembers, Khrushchev	6	8
4	Civilisation, Clark	3	17
5	The Sensuous Woman, "J"	4	43
6	Everything You Always Wanted to Know About Sex, Reuben	5	56
7	Inside the Third Reich, Speer	7	26
8	Crime in America, Clark	8	18
9	Knots, Laing	—	1
10	A White House Diary, Johnson	9	13

(These statistics are for the week ended Feb. 13.)

CROSSWORD

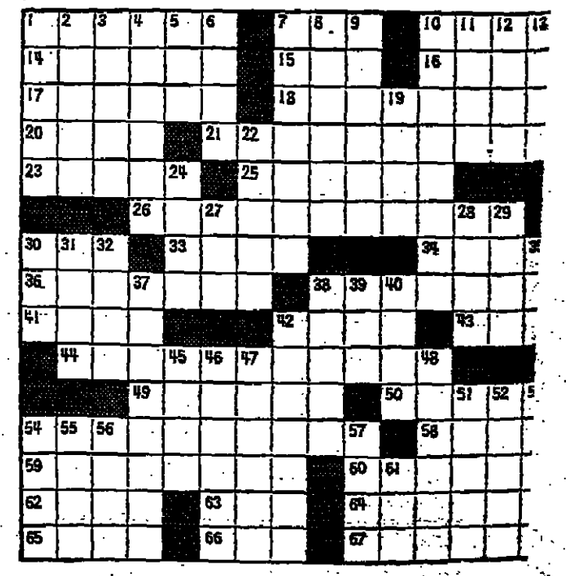
By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Region around Athens
7 Portions: Abbr.
10 Ship pole
14 With 21, 26, 54 and 64 Across, quote by a famous American
15 Asian soldier
16 Band instrument
17 Kind of play
18 Unoriginal one
20 Customer
21 See 14 Across
23 Smooth consonants
25 Nears midnight
26 See 14 Across
30 Bow
33 Theater box
34 Fasten
36 Peanuts, for one
38 Kind of salad
41 Word with deep or high
42 Shakespearean character
43 Dry, as wine
44 Source of the quote
49 Nickels and dimes
50 Ataturk
54 See 14 Across
58 Archeologist's find
59 Gets even
60 Separated, in Madrid
62 Construction piece
63 N.Y.C. subway
64 See 14 Across
65 Enclosures
66 His: Fr.
67 Duplex feature

DOWN

1 Entangled
2 Nervous
3 Relative of twixt
4 Turkish inn
5 Medical prefix
6 Flower: Prefix
7 G.I.
8 "The Iceman ——"
9 Pares, as leather
10 —— stripes
11 Golf stroke
12 —— ben Adhem
13 Infrequent
19 Color
22 Straighten
24 Aria
27 Bid for
28 Ancient temple
29 Dreadful
30 —— emma (A.M. in England)
31 Resounded
32 Sculling group
35 Kind of current: Abbr.
37 Kind of pet
38 Union concern
39 Insurance man: Abbr.
40 Appearance
42 Swallows
45 Climb in a way
46 Scottish dish
47 Belong
48 State
51 —— Gras
52 Flower
53 Certain looks
54 LSD user's woe
55 Youth goddess
56 Welsh name
57 Keep —— on
61 Word from a Poe title



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هكذا من الأصل

Cochran Sisters Are 1-2; Russel Leads Men's Cup

ONT STE. ANNE, Quebec, Feb. (UPI).—Sisters Marilyn and ...ara Cochran from Richmond, finished one-two yesterday in women's slalom at the 13-na... Bank of Montreal World Cup ...aces.

...day, France's Patrick Russel ...ected his first-heat lead to take honors in the men's special ...m and also the lead in the ...'s World Cup standing.

...ssel, 24, who came within three ...ts of winning the Cup in 1970, ...came a snow storm to zigzag ...way down the 1,620-foot course total time of 99.95. His second time, 52.58, was third best, but ...ined with his 47.37 in the first it was good enough to beat out ...'s Gustavo Thoeni, who had ...mbined time of 100.05. His ...d heat, 51.61, was the fastest. ...ssel now has 125 points; ...ni, who led going into this ..., is second with 115. ...an-Noel Augert, who didn't ...h either of the weekend's events, remained in third position with 107 points.

Switzerland's Bernhard Russi completed his way to victory yesterday in the men's giant slalom, holding off a challenge from teammate Edmund Bruggman in the second heat for a six-tenths-of-a-second edge as the Swiss team took three of the four top places in the event.

Russi, 22, has been unable to crack World Cup slalom standings all season. Russi, unknown at the beginning of 1970, won the downhill championship at Val Gardena last year and has been a comer ever since. Last month, he spent six days in a hospital "dropping a kidney stone."

In women's Cup standings, Miss Anne-Marie Proell leads with 142 points. Miss Proell finished fourth in Friday's giant slalom to take over the lead and she finished fourth again yesterday. In second place is France's Michèle Jacot, who fell yesterday. Miss Jacot has 133 points. France's Isabelle Mir, Friday's winner, also took a flop yesterday.

Marilyn Cochran, 20, who has played second-fiddle this year to her younger sister, flashed down the 1,275-foot course for a combined time of 82.20 seconds in the two-heat slalom. It was her first World Cup victory.

Barbara, the ace of the U.S. team, had a combined time of 83.45.

Marilyn had the best second heat time of 49.45.

Marilyn also won the combined championship in the women's part of the meet as she finished sixth in the giant slalom.

The one-two finish by the American girls marked the first time two United States sisters had accomplished the feat since Judy and Kathy Nagel turned the trick in Italy two years ago.

"I'm very happy. It was about time my sister beat me," said Barbara.

Marilyn has not performed as well as Barbara on the World Cup circuit. The last time Marilyn was in the top three was with a second place finish in the giant slalom here two years ago. Barbara posted a second at Saint-Gervais and a third at Maribor in special slaloms this year and she won once last year.

MEN'S WORLD CUP STANDINGS

1. Patrick Russel, France	125
2. Gustavo Thoeni, Italy	115
3. J.-N. Augert, France	107
4. Henri Duvillard, France	105
5. Bernhard Russi, Switz.	81
6. Edmund Bruggmann, Switz.	73
7. Bernard Orcel, France	63
8. Karl Schranz, Aus.	57
9. Tyler Palmer, U.S.	56
10. Walter Tresch, Switz.	53

WOMEN'S CUP STANDINGS

	Pts.
1. Anne-Marie Proell, Aus.	142
2. Michèle Jacot, France	133
3. Wiltrud Drexel, Aus.	108
4. Isabelle Mir, France	105
5. Françoise Macchi, France	102
6. Britt Lafforgue, France	90
7. Betsy Clifford, Canada	64
8. Florence Steurer, France	61
9. Gertrud Gabl, Aus.	59
10. Jacqueline Rouvier, France	56

WOMEN'S SPECIAL SLALOM

1. Marilyn Cochran, U.S.	82.20	(42.75, 39.45)
2. Barbara Cochran, U.S.	83.45	(42.87, 40.58)
3. Wiltrud Drexel, Austria	83.97	(42.39, 41.58)
4. Anne-Marie Proell, Austria	83.98	(43.09, 40.89)
5. Britt Lafforgue, France	84.16	(42.04, 42.12)
6. Conchita Puig, Spain	84.59	(43.22, 41.37)
7. Florence Steurer, France	85.20	(43.93, 41.27)
8. Betsy Clifford, Canada	85.23	(44.38, 40.85)
9. Susan Corrock, U.S.	86.43	(43.49, 42.94)
10. Judy Crawford, Canada	86.54	(43.97, 42.57)

MEN'S SPECIAL SLALOM

1. Patrick Russel, France	99.95	(47.37, 52.58)
2. Gustavo Thoeni, Italy	100.05	(48.44, 51.61)
3. Alain Penz, France	100.47	(47.41, 53.06)
4. Andrzej Bachleda, Poland	102.31	(49.81, 52.50)
5. Peter Frei, Switz.	103.48	(49.76, 53.72)
6. Edmund Bruggmann, Switz.	102.85	(48.93, 53.93)
7. David Zwilling, Austria	103.04	(49.23, 53.78)
8. Henri Duvillard, France	103.62	(50.24, 53.38)
9. Heini Messner, Austria	103.90	(50.14, 53.76)
10. Joseph Loidl, Austria	104.57	(50.15, 54.42)

MEN'S GIANT SLALOM

1. Bernhard Russi, Switz.	4:42.18	(2:11.32, 2:30.86)
2. Edmund Bruggmann, Switz.	4:42.24	(2:11.62, 2:30.62)
3. Werner Bleiner, Aus.	4:42.35	(2:11.52, 2:30.83)
4. Adolf Roesti, Switz.	4:42.49	(2:11.70, 2:30.67)
5. Henri Duvillard, France	4:42.92	(2:11.66, 2:32.26)
6. Andrzej Bachleda, Poland	4:43.48	(2:12.19, 2:31.29)
7. Gustavo Thoeni, Italy	4:43:62	(2:12.02, 2:31.06)
8. Heini Messner, Aus.	4:44.19	(2:13.37, 2:31.42)
9. Alfred Matt, Austria	4:45.01	(2:13.17, 2:31.84)
10. Roger Rossat-Mignot, France	4:45.09	(2:11.93, 2:33.16)

Brechu 1st in Slalom

French Skier Triumphs As Pre-Olympics Close

...PPORO, Japan, Feb. 14 (UPI). ...e dress rehearsal for the 1972 ...er Olympic Games closed to... with Russian athletes win... nine gold, eight silver and ... bronze medals.

...total of 252 foreign and 873 ...nese athletes participated in ...pre-Olympics. But the Alpine ...g events, for the most part, ...ged to the French.

...day, Henri Brechu, a 23-year-...customs agent, won the men's ...m in a near blinding snow-...n that was responsible for nine ...the 21 foreign competitors ...g disqualified.

...echu, who could only place ... in the first run with a time ...3.07, moved to first place with ...44 run after numerous skiers, ...ding Christian Neureuther—...led the first run—Andreas ...echer and Jean-Daniel Daet...er, either fell or failed to fin... the course. Brechu's total time ... the 501-meter course was ...51.

...econd place went to Masayoshi ...shiwagi of Japan, while Georges ...uduit of France was third.

...rench skiers could only finish ...nd best yesterday as West ...many's Rosi Mittermeier won ...women's slalom and thus pre-...d Annie Famose, who was ...d, from winning her third ...medal.

...s Mittermeir had a total time ...e minute 40.78 seconds for the ...runs on the difficult course over 449 meters with a vertical drop of 184 meters. There were 57 gates on the first run and 52 on the second run.

In other events today, Hasse Boerjes of Sweden won first place in men's speed skating in both the 500 and 1,000-meter events. His time in the 500-meter event of 39.40 was nearly one second slower than his world record of 38.46 seconds.

Johana Schut of the Netherlands, who won the 1,500-meter event yesterday, added the 3,000-meter gold medal to her collection today with a time of 5:04.80 seconds.

In ice hockey, Japan walked off with the round-robin championship when Norway beat Yugoslavia, 6-5. Yugoslavia, the only team with a chance to tie the surprising Japanese team, took an early 4-2 lead in the first period, but the Norwegians came back to outscore the Yugoslavs in the final two periods.

In the four-man bobsled event West Germany, with Wolfgang Zimmerer driving, won after leading in all four heats. The German sled had an aggregate time of 4:54.59 seconds, nearly a full second faster than the second-place Swiss team piloted by Jean Wicki.

In finals yesterday, Ingolf Mork of Norway overcame a bad take-off, kept his balance and soared to the men's 90-meter ski jump championship. Mork leaped 103 and 101 meters for a total of 236.4 points.

Wolfgang Scheidel gave East Germany its first gold medal with a four-run total of 3:52.35 in the single competition of the luge. Then Horst Heinlein and Reinhardt Bredow added an East German gold with a winning time of 1:32.52 in the luge doubles.

MEDAL TOTALS

	Gold	Silv.	Br.
Russia	9	8	5
West Germany	5	2	2
France	4	1	4
Japan	3	9	7
East Germany	0	2	4
Norway	3	1	2
Sweden	2	2	1
Netherlands	2	1	0
Finland	1	2	1
Italy	1	2	0
United States	1	0	2
Switzerland	0	2	2
Austria	0	1	1
North Korea	0	1	1
Poland	0	0	1
Yugoslavia	0	0	1

Russian Lifter Sets 3 Records

...RIS, Feb. 14 (Reuters).— ... Alexeyev of the Soviet ... set three world weightlifting ...s here today in the super-weight category but just fail-... break his own total for ...lifts.

... Russian, known as "the ...est man in the world," ...ed 177.5 kilos, pressed 222.5 and cleaned and jerked 230 bettering his own records in ...lift.

... his total of 630 kilos for lifts, which bettered his own mark of 625, did not qualify ...record as he had more than ...egulation three lifts at the

Ken Buchanan Adds Britain To His Throne

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—World lightweight boxing champion Ken Buchanan of Scotland Friday won the right to the title in his homeland with a unanimous 15-round decision over Ruben Navarro.

Buchanan, whose title bout victory over Ismael Laguna of Panama five months ago was not recognized by British boxing authorities, started slowly but soon took control of the fight.

Navarro, chosen as a substitute challenger 76 hours before the fight when former lightweight champion Mando Ramos pulled out complaining of a pulled groin muscle, was unable to get through Buchanan's defense after the fifth round.

Referee Arthur Mercante of New York scored it 9-4 for the champion. Judge Harry Gibbs of Britain had Buchanan ahead 9-2 and judge Lee Grossman of California scored it 9-4 for the champion.

Navarro, 135, threw a flurry of punches from the opening bell and stayed even with the champion for four rounds. But from then on it was all Buchanan, who weighed 134 1/2.

In the first round, Buchanan suddenly dropped to the canvas but referee Mercante ruled it a slip. Navarro thought he had knocked the champion down.

Buchanan, however, admitted he was tagged several times during the bout but never felt he was in any danger.

"I got hit on the left ear early in the fight and I couldn't hear too much after that, but I wasn't worried," the champion said.

Buchanan said he felt he got command after the fourth round. He also said, "Navarro did hit me several low blows and behind my back."

The referee warned Navarro in the fourth round for using a kidney punch and, after two warnings for low blows in the sixth, Mercante took a point away from Navarro.

Buchanan has now won 39 of 40 fights.

Associated Press.

COLORFUL PUNCHER—Scotland's Ken Buchanan jabs Ruben Navarro en route to successfully defending his lightweight title Friday night in Los Angeles.

Swedish Vaulter Tops Indoor Mark

By Bill Becker

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 14 (NYT).—Suddenly, pole vaulters are popping up all over the world faster than you can say fiberglass. Sweden's contribution to the soaring brigade, Kjell Isaksson, set a world indoor record of 17 feet 7 3/4 inches Friday night.

The 22-year-old recently enrolled student at Southern California easily cleared the height on the first attempt. Then he failed three times at 18 1/2 in his bid to join the super elite.

"I think I can do better outdoors," said the blond Stockholm athlete. Only 5 feet 8 inches tall and weighing 145 pounds, he has powerful shoulders and makes up for his lightness with a fast take-off.

Isaksson regained the indoor record from Jan Johnson of Kansas, who did not compete here. Last winter, Isaksson vaulted 17-6 1/4 in Sweden. Johnson did 17-7 last June.

Isaksson will have only one year of eligibility at USC. Under National Collegiate Athletic Association rules, foreign transfers lose one season of eligibility for every year over the age of 20.

The Swede was clearly the star of the Los Angeles Times indoor games, watched by 12,512 fans at the Forum. Adding to the international flavor, Henryk Szordykowski of Poland and John Mason of the Pacific Coast Club ran a dead-heat mile in three minutes, 58.9 seconds.

Olympic champion Randy Matson beat arch-rival Al Feuerbach for the fifth consecutive time with an effort of 67-11 3/4 in the shot-put.

Feuerbach, who upset Matson with an indoor record of 68-11 at San Francisco last month, was runner-up in 67-6 3/4.

Another Olympic champion, Lee Evans, took the 600-yard run in 1:10.4. The former San Jose State star was followed by Jay Elbel of the Pacific Coast Club in 1:10.8.

A Soviet contingent did well in jumping, not so well in running events. Viktor Saneyev won the triple jump with 54-3 1/4; Kestutis Sapka flip-flopped 7-1 1/2 to take high jump honors.

The Soviet sprint champion, Valeriy Borzov, did not make the trip, and Army Capt. Mel Pender, the perpetual running machine, won the 60-yard dash in 6-0. Jean-Louis Ravelomanantsoa of Madagascar was second.

Tom Ruden of the Pacific Coast Club handily defeated Yevgeni Arzhanov of the Soviet Union at 1,000 yards, with Byron Dyce, third.

Australian Kerry Pearce won a close two-mile race against a field that included countryman Kerry O'Brien and American George Young. Pearce, who shares the world indoor record with Young, was timed in 8:30.0 with O'Brien second and Young third in the same 8:30.8 clocking.

Boston Returns

OAKLAND, Calif., Feb. 14 (UPI).—Former Olympian Ralph Boston returned to long-jump competition last night for the first time in six months and cleared 24 feet on all six attempts, hitting a best of 24-9 1/4, in the Athens invitation meet. However, that was good enough only for second place as Stan Royster captured the event at 24-11.

Boston was competing for the first time since he was reinstated as an amateur by the Amateur Athletic Union. Boston had been suspended for working as a television commentator at track meets.

In the 500-yard run, Jim Kemp put on a closing burst to win over Jay Elbel in 57.6.

Sam Caruthers won the pole vault with a meet record of 16-7 1/2.

In the women's 600, Californian Kathy Hammond won in 1:22.3, one-tenth of a second off the indoor record. Russia's Nadejda Kolesnikova was second in 1:24.2.

Randy Matson set an Oakland Coliseum record with a heave of 68 feet 4 inches in the shotput tonight and edged Al Feuerbach.

It was the sixth time in a row that the 272-pound world record-holder had beaten Feuerbach, who did 67 1/2.

Eddie Hart of the University of California, the NCAA 100-yard champion, burst out of the blocks and led all the way in capturing the 60-yard dash by a full stride over Russia's Alex Kornilieuk. Hart hit the tape in 6.1 seconds.

In the 60-yard high hurdles, Lance Babb of the California Track Club nipped ex-Villanova star Erv Hall at the tape in 7.2 seconds.

Pender 1st

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—Mel Pender equaled his world indoor record of 6.8 seconds to win the 70-yard sprint at the 11th Mason-Dixon Games here last night. He finished one-tenth of a second ahead of fellow American Jim Green, who shares the record with him.

Kjell Isaksson won the pole vault at 16-6.

Liquori Speeds To 3:57.2 Mile, 3d Best Indoors

HOUSTON, Feb. 14 (UPI).—Marty Liquori of Villanova ran the third fastest indoor mile in history last night, clocking 3:57.2 in the Astrodome-Federation national indoor track and field championships.

Liquori, whose previous best was 3:57.6 outdoors at the Compton Relays in 1969, took the lead with 660 yards to go and beat Houston's Leonard Hilton by about 20 yards.

Hilton finished in 3:59 to become the first native Texan to run a sub-four-minute mile.

The indoor record for the mile is 3:56.4 by Tom O'Hara of Loyola of Chicago on an 11-lap track in Chicago March 6, 1964. O'Hara also has the second fastest indoor time of 3:56.6. The Astrodome track is five laps to the mile.

On Friday night, Liquori ran a 3:56.8 mile to anchor Villanova to a world-record 9:31.5 in the indoor sprint medley in the Astrodome meet.

The old indoor record was 9:34, set by the University of Houston in this meet last year.

NBA Results

Friday's Games

Detroit 118, Philadelphia 109 (Bing 27, Walker 24; Cunningham 38, Greer 23).

Boston 113, Baltimore 109 (Havlicek 36, Cowens 30; Marin 24, Monroe 23). Celtics trailed by 5 with minute to play.

Phoenix 114, Cleveland 105 (Van Arsdale 24, Haskins 22; Wesley 28, Johnson 26).

Chicago 107, Los Angeles 88 (Sloan 23, Fox, Love 17; Goodrich 21, Hairston 18). Lakers can only score 16 points in final quarter.

San Francisco 133, Cincinnati 119 (Lucas 20, Williams 26, T. Van Arsdale 40, Robinson 21). Tom Van Arsdale had 23 in first half.

Portland 127, Seattle 125 (Petrie 43, Gregor 28; Winfield 22, Thorn 21). Geoff Petrie hits 18 of 28 from field.

Atlanta 125, New York 116. Knicks lose 6th straight, Hawks take 5th in row.

Saturday's Games

Milwaukee 105, Chicago 96 (Alcindor 38, Robertson 25; Walker 32, Sloan 23).

Buffalo 111, Cleveland 106 (May 35, Gilliam 39; Johnson, Sorensen 25, Warren 17).

New York 114, Phoenix 97 (Barnett 30, Frazier 18; Hawkins 25, Van Arsdale 20.) Knicks break six-game losing streak.

San Diego 128, Cincinnati 116 (Adams 24, Hayes, Block 23; Van Arsdale 27, Robinson 25).

ABA Results

Friday's Games

Indiana 120, Pittsburgh 109 (Daniels 33, Keller 25; Brisker 42, Lattin, Williams 13).

Utah 113, Memphis 102 (Combs 26, Stone 23; J. Jones 20, Williams 26).

Floridians 114, Texas 111 (Jones 29, Calvin 20; Hightower 26, Moore 22).

Kentucky 142, Denver 128 (Issel 35, Carrier 31; Cannon 26, Beck 26).

Saturday's Games

Virginia 128, Kentucky 123 (C. Scott 34, Moe 27; Issel 33, Powell 36).

Utah 121, Texas 114 (Combs 37, Jackson 24; Freeman 23, Moe 20).

Memphis 109, New York 105 (J. Jones 34, S. Jones 29; Barry 33, Melchionni 19).

The Scoreboard

TENNIS—At New York, Clark Graebner of the United States and Zelko Franulovic of Yugoslavia fought their way to the singles final of the $30,000 Clean Air Classic. Graebner beat second-seeded Ilie Nastase of Romania, 7-6, 7-6, while Franulovic ousted eighth-seeded Tomas Koch of Brazil, 6-3, 6-7, 6-3.

Toscan Exits With Jewel-Studded Victory

By Michael Brandt

...IS, Feb. 14.—Tidalium Pelo's ... effort from a 50-meter ...ap fell short by a half-... today as the 3-to-2 favorite ... ended his career with a ... in the 3,150-meter (about ...iles) Prix de Paris, third ... of the French triple crown ...tting. Ho hum.

...re is always a yawning dif-...e between the quality of ...ompetition in the 300,000 ($54,545) classic final and ...st two tests. Vanina B, vic-... in last week's Prix de ..., wouldn't spot the field the ...er penalty for her triumph Tidalium Pelo, the Prix ...ique winner, was forced to ...n extra 50 and cover 3,200 ... The great 7-year-old mare Une de Mai was sidelined by a leg injury.

Still, Sunday's bettors continued their eternal tilt with the mutuel machines at Vincennes race course, grateful for patches of sun, intimations of spring, and the masochistic pleasure of losing.

They backed down 8-year-old Tony M, which is also being retired to stud after the race, to 2-to-1 second choice in the field of 14. Tony, known for his consistency as a second and third-place finisher behind the greats, didn't disappoint. A break at the start, caused by the elastic starting tape getting entangled in his hind legs, again assured him of a "bridesmaid" role, for he lost "all chance" for victory in the incident, according to driver-trainer Leopold Verroken, and came from far back to be third by a nose, six lengths behind Tidalium.

Tidalium, third favorite at 7 to 1, had the only other odds under double figures and the top three were the only ones worth watching, that is, if one was watching. In a farther field, discernible from the grandstand's height, surging soccer sides—gold and blue—and red-shirted rugby squads arranged, dissolved and reformed again in abstract patterns.

The race starts, Tony breaks, and driver Michel Gougeon takes Toscan to the lead with the Italian invader Aguanar alongside. Tidalium quickly reaches the back of the pack, moves wide down the stretch the first turn, and with a sudden burst of speed and power, reaches third place at the far turn with the race half over. The blue soccer players are controlling the game in front of the gold goal.

Down the backstretch the last time Tidalium makes his move and challenges Toscan at the incline. The two shake loose around the final turn. Has the blue team scored?

"At the top of the stretch," said Tidalium's driver, Jean Mary, after the race. "I knew I was beaten." With both horses under the whip, Toscan slowly pulled away for his 26th victory in a 60-race career. Tony threaded his way through the pack to be third. The blue team looked unbeatable.

Tidalium was timed in four minutes 11 3/10 seconds, one-tenth second slower than Toscan, but because of his handicap, his kilometer reduction mark of 1:18.6 was a record for the distance. He set race records in the first two heats of the triple crown. Toscan's kilometer mark was 1:19.7.

So 8-year-old Toscan trotted off to stud with a bang and Tony, like all perennial bridesmaids, said goodbye to all that with a whimper.

Schenk Skates to Speed Title

...EBORG, Sweden, Feb. 14 ...rs).—Ard Schenk of Holland ...ed two world records and won ...f the four events to capture ...n's world speed skating title ...e second successive year at ...o-day championship which ... here today.

... burly 26-year-old capped a ...icent performance by just ... to go under the "magic" ...ute barrier in the final race, ...000 meters, winning in the ...record time of 15:01.6.

... points aggregate of 171.130 ...d the previous best of 171.317, ...Oslo two weeks ago, and gave ...victory over Sweden's Goeran ...n, who had 173.368 points, ...ird-place Kees Verkerk, also ...and, with 174.958.

...er in the day Schenk made ...y certain of the title when ...n the 1,500 meters in 2:4.8, ... his nearest rivals with an impossible task in the 10,000 meters.

Verkerk, who held the previous 10,000-meter world record of 15:03.6, streaked round in 15:13.7 today.

Norway's European champion, Dag Fornaes, third after the 1,500 meters, saw his medal hopes disappear when a hailstorm soaked the ice shortly before he was due to start.

Merckx Duo Wins In Milan Cycling

MILAN, Feb. 14 (AP).—Eddy Merckx and Julien Stevens of Belgium won the Milan six-day cycling race tonight after an exciting duel with the Dutch-Italian team of Peter Post and Gianni Motta who finished second.

Fritz Pfenninger and Erick Spahn of Switzerland were third.

English Kicker Boots Irish, 9-6, In Rugby Union

DUBLIN, Feb. 14 (UPI).—Fullback Bob (The Boot) Hiller, recalled to the English side because of his accurate place-kicking, yesterday scored all of England's points to lead his country to a 9-6 victory over Ireland in a Five Nations Rugby Union match.

Hiller, England's captain in four matches last season, was omitted from the team for the opening game of this year's international series against Wales. Yesterday, though, he kicked three penalty goals.

His first goal was a 50-yard effort and he followed with kicks from 45 and 15 yards.

Ireland had a chance to tie the game when it was awarded a penalty with five minutes remaining in the game. But Barry McGann's kick was whipped outside the posts by strong wind.

With all five countries having played twice, defending co-champions Wales led the table with four points. France, has three, England, two; Ireland, one, and Scotland none.

Yesterday's victory was England's first in its last five matches and its 49th in 83 games against the Irish, who have 36 victories. Eight matches were tied.

After 14 Months, Palmer Is Winner On 1-Hole Playoff

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., Feb. 14 (AP).—Arnold Palmer today won his first golf tournament in 14 months as he captured the Bob Hope Desert classic with a 22-foot putt in a one-hole sudden-death playoff with Ray Floyd.

Palmer and Floyd finished in a tie with 342 totals in the five-round event. First place was worth $28,000 to Palmer.

Palmer had a three-stroke lead over Floyd and Bert Yancey going into today's final 18 holes. But Floyd shot a 67 to Palmer's 70 at the Bermuda Dunes course to cause the one-hole playoff in the $140,000 tournament.

During yesterday's fourth round, Palmer played relaxed and cool golf.

Palmer, playing two holes back of Vice-President Spiro Agnew, shot a four- under-par 68 on the Bermuda Dunes country club course, that gave him a 16-under-par 72-hole total of 272 in the only event on the pro tour that stretches to 90 holes.

Palmer, who stopped several times to pose with spectators for amateur photographers, hugged the ladies and joked with the men as he advanced to his three-stroke lead over former Professional Golfers Association champ Ray Floyd and Bert Yancey.

FOURTH-ROUND LEADERS

Arnold Palmer	67-71-66-68—272
Ray Floyd	68-71-66-70—275
Bert Yancey	68-69-71-66—275
Jim Wiechers	70-70-64-73—277
Bob Rosburg	69-70-71-67—277
Billy Casper	71-68-68-71—278
John Miller	71-71-71-66—279
Charles Coody	70-71-69-69—279
Dick Rhyan	71-68-70-71—280
Bob Murphy	70-66-73-69—280
George Hixon	78-70-74-69—281
Tom Shaw	73-71-70-68—281
Al Mengert	71-72-70-68—281
Marty Fleckman	66-77-69-70—282
Mike Hill	72-71-68-71—282
Steve Eichstaedt	74-67-72-69—282
Mike Reasor	75-75-70-63—283
Julius Boros	71-71-70-71—283
J.C. Snead	69-74-71-69—283
Ralph Johnson	69-73-71-70—283
Roberto Bernardini	67-72-73-71—283

Floyd shot a 70 at Bermuda Dunes while Yancey carded a 6... in the 90-degree heat at Tamarisk Country Club.

Jim Weichers, who shared the third-round lead with Palmer, slipped to a 73 for 277 and was tied for fourth with Bob Rosburg, who had a 67 at Indian Wells.

Palmer, 41, continued his mastery yesterday of the par-five holes on the courses being used in this tournament. He missed only one green today, didn't have a bogey and rolled in a 12-foot putt on the seventh.

He missed a string of four potential birdie putts starting the back nine, wedged to four feet on the 14th and then got the bird on the final hole.

Laver Gains Final, To Play Newcombe

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14 (UPI).—Defending champion Rod Laver defeated Arthur Ashe of the United States last night to gain the final round of the $62,500 Philadelphia international indoor tennis championship.

Laver downed the fifth-seeded American, 6-3, 7-6, 3-6, 6-1, and will meet fellow Australian John Newcombe for the $10,000 top money. Newcombe reached the final by beating Cliff Drysdale of South Africa yesterday, 3-6, 2-6, 6-1, 6-4, 7-6.

In women's competition, fourth-seeded Françoise Durr of France scored a stunning upset over Mrs. Billie Jean King of the United States, 6-2, 5-7, 7-6. Miss Durr will clash with Rosemary Casals of the United States in the ladies' final for a $3,000 first prize. Miss Casals beat Australia's Mrs. Judy Tegart Dalton, 6-4, 3-6, 6-1.

UCLA Escapes From Oregon With Pair of Close Calls

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (UPI).—These mid-winter trips to Oregon don't do very much for UCLA coach John Wooden's health.

After squeaking by Oregon, 69-68, in Eugene, Friday night, UCLA repeated its heart-throbbing act 24 hours later against Oregon State in Corvallis when it edged the Beavers, 67-65, on Sidney Wicks's 15-foot jump shot with four seconds left to play.

The Bruins, who have been following a script their last three games that Hollywood would find hard to believe, needed both victories against the Ducks and Beavers in order to remain ahead of Southern California in the race for the Pacific 8 championship and the right to enter the post-season National Collegiate Athletic Association tourney. USC, which bowed to UCLA, 64-60, on Feb. 6, in the first of their two meetings, on Friday kept pace with the top-ranked Bruins by also beating Oregon State and on Saturday Oregon... and with a lot more ease than UCLA.

UCLA, gunning for its fifth consecutive NCAA championship, trailed the Beavers from the opening minute of play until Curtis Rowe's two free throws tied the score 65-65 with 26 seconds to play. The Bruins then forced an Oregon State turnover, took possession, set up Wicks for his clutch shot to post their 18th victory against only one loss this season.

Oregon State led by as much as 14 points in the first half and managed a 35-32 half-time advantage. Rowe finished with 22 points and Wicks with 20.

Third-ranked Southern Cal, which had beaten Oregon State, 82-63, on Friday night, pulled away in the closing minutes to post a 93-78 decision over Oregon last night. Paul Westphal's 22 points paced the 18-1 Trojans, who raised their Pacific 8 record to 6-1 compared to UCLA's 6-0 mark. UCLA and USC meet again in the final game of the regular season for both teams on March 13.

Second-ranked Marquette and 4th-ranked Pennsylvania, the lone remaining major unbeaten teams, both posted their 20th victories last night. Marquette used Dean Meminger's 27 points to down Detroit, 81-67, as the Warriors ran their two-season winning streak to 32 games, the longest in the nation. And Pennsylvania, on its way to representing the Ivy League in the NCAA tourney, crushed Yale, 91-77, behind sophomore Phil Hankinson's career-high 21 points.

The only loser among the top ten was eighth-ranked Kentucky, which fell to Florida, 74-65. Tom Purvis scored 24 points and Earl Findley added 22 to pace the Gators to their upset.

Fifth-ranked Kansas outlasted Oklahoma State, 63-50, No. 6 Jacksonville beat Bradley, 89-79, seventh-rated Western Kentucky tripped Tennessee Tech, 67-57, and tenth-ranked Notre Dame walloped DePaul, 107-76.

Kansas used Dave Robisch's 22 points to rack up its 18th victory in 19 games at the expense of Oklahoma State. Artis Gilmore scored 24 points and pulled down 20 rebounds for Jacksonville in its triumph over Bradley. Jim Rose paced Western Kentucky's winning effort with 26 points, Austin Carr tallied 36 for Notre Dame in the Irish's rout of DePaul and Mississippi's Johnny Neumann, the nation's leading major college scorer with a 43-point average, was "held" to 31 by Mississippi State.

College Basketball Scores

FRIDAY'S GAMES

Arizona 95, Wyoming 81.
Arizona St. 103, Colorado St. 85.
Loyola (Balt.) 64, Wash. and Lee 65.
Bethany 88, Case Tech 64.
Bucknell 60, Lehigh 50.
Buffalo 101, Wayne St. 83.
California 90, Wash. St. 72.
Colgate 112, St. Lawrence 83.
Dartmouth 83, Cornell 65.
Florida A. & M. 78, St. Leo 87.
Harvard 73, Columbia 71.
Ithaca 88, Buffalo St. 84.
Jersey City St 111, Lowell Tech 88.
Monmouth 69, Beloit 56.
N.C. State 64, Clemson 57.
New Hampshire 109, Unity 83.
Norwich 73, Tufts 64.
North Carolina 87, Georgia Tech 58.
Penn 70, Brown 56.
Princeton 81, Yale 71.
Pomona 49, Cal Tech 48.
Quantico 104, York 66.
Ripon 61, Carleton 47.
Sacred Heart 121, Merrimack 92.
Southampton 96, Baruch 75.
Southern Cal. 82, Oregon St. 63.
Southern Conn. 75, Coast Guard 60.
Springfield 69, Colby 64.
Trinity (Conn.) 78, Hobart 71.
UCLA 69, Oregon 68.
Valdosta St. 31, Shorter 70.
Virginia St. 109, Virginia Union 94.
Washington 81, Stanford 80.
Sacramento St. 65, Chicago St. 50.
San Francisco St. 89, Humbold St. 71.
San Diego St. 115, San Jose St. 103.
UC-Santa Barbara 86, L.A. St. 84.
Hawaii 104, Alaska 79.

SATURDAY'S GAMES

Army 73, George Washington 68.
Air Force 77, So. Colorado 63.
Albany St. 89, Morehouse 78.
Albion 101, Adrian 90.
American 95, Miami (Fla.) 82.
Arizona St. 81, Wyoming 76.
Arkansas St. 78, South Alabama 59.
Assumption 115, St. Anselm's 80.
Auburn 92, Alabama 76.
Baylor 88, Texas 67.
Bethune-Cookman 100, Florida A.&M. 73.
Biscayne 90, Florida Southern 69.
Bloomfield 67, Dowling 58.
Boston Col. 110, Boston U 62.
Bowling Green 112, Marshall 99.
Brandeis 83, Brooklyn 76.
Brigham Young 70, New Mexico 60.
California 92, Washington 90.
Canisius 75, Rhode Island U. 60.
Carleton 71, Lawrence 61.
Central St. 60, Youngstown St. 45.
Cincinnati 108, Old Dominion 96.
Colgate 78, Rochester 73.
Colorado St. 34, Arizona 71.
Columbia 84, Dartmouth 83.
Davidson 80, Richmond 70.
Dayton 70, Xavier 60.
Denver 84, Oklahoma City 70.
Dickinson 93, Johns Hopkins 73.
Drexel 93, Scranton 74.
Duke 70, Maryland 67.
Eastern Kentucky 99, Austin Peay 72.
Evansville 102, Butler 90.
Florida 74, Kentucky 65.
Fordham 76, St. John's (N.Y.) 72.
Frostburg St. 74, Salisbury St. 58.
Furman 88, VMI 79.
Gardner-Webb 80, Paine 70.
Georgia Tech 73, N. Carolina St. 66.
Glassboro St. 66, Montclair St. 60.
Grambling 102, Southern 64.
Hampden-Sydney 84, Balt. Loyola 76.
Harvard 80, Cornell 60.
Holy Cross 81, Fairfield 70.
Howard 93, Hampton Institute 78.
Indiana 86, Iowa 84.
Iowa St. 89, Kansas State 66.
Jacksonville 89, Bradley 79.
Kansas 63, Oklahoma St. 50.
Kent St. 72, Toledo 67.
Lafayette 73, Bucknell 57.
Lake Forest 64, Chicago 59.
Lamar Tech 98, Utex-Arlington 89.
La Salle 72, Villanova 69.
Lehigh 69, Gettysburg 65.
Lehman 103, New Paltz 90.
Lock Haven 90, Slippery Rock 85.
Loyola (New Orleans) 92, Houston 89.
LSU (New Orleans) 121, Stamford 99.
Manhattan 84, Hofstra 69.
Mankato 78, North Dakota 73.
Marist 94, Plattsburg 59.
Marquette 81, Detroit 67.
Massachusetts 89, Connecticut 67.
Memphis St. 71, North Texas St. 66.
Mercer 70, Georgia St. 64.
Miami (Ohio) 74, Ohio U. 73.
Michigan 81, Purdue 74.
Minnesota 91, Michigan St. 86.
Miss. State 75, Mississippi 67.
MIT 66, Worcester Poly 51.
Morehead St. (Minn.) 98, Mich. Tech. 72.
Mt. St. Mary's 86, King's (Pa) 72.
Murray St. 59, Morehead 76.
N.C.-Charlotte 60, West Georgia 52.
Nebraska 81, Missouri 72.
New Hampshire 77, Vermont 76.
New Mexico St. 76, Hardin-Simmons 67.
Niagara 90, Iona 65.
Nichols 90, Bridgewater St. 63.
Norfolk St. 104, St. Paul's 85.
N. Carolina 86, Clemson 43.
Notre Dame 107, DePaul 76.
Northeastern 61, Long Island 53.
Northwestern 101, Wisconsin 91.
Ohio St. 92, Illinois 72.
Pacific 81, San Francisco 63.
Penn 91, Yale 77.
Penn State 73, Navy 62.
Princeton 74, Brown 56.
Providence 88, St. Joseph's (Pa.) 67.
Queens 73, Hobart 71.
Randolph-Macon 90, Wash. Coll. 46.
Rhode Island Coll. 97, Boston St. 83.
Rice 73, Texas A. & M. 71.
Rider 62, Delaware 61.
Ripon 101, Olaf 83.
Roanoke 83, Baltimore 81.
RPI 93, St. Lawrence 82.
Rutgers 58, Georgetown 53.
Sacred Heart 123, Babson 87.
South. Cal. 93, Oregon 78.
Southern Ill. 91, Indiana St. 83.
Southern Methodist 112, Ark. 99.
St. Bonaventure 81, Seton Hall 74.
St. Louis 64, Drake 62.
Stanford 77, Washington St. 70.
Stonehill 97, Catholic U. 61.
Susquehanna 83, Wagner 60.
Syracuse 102, West Virginia 90.
Temple 90, NYU 65.
Tennessee 64, Georgia 61.
Texas Luther 84, Texas Wesleyan 56.
Texas Tech 72, TCU 65.
The Citadel 81, East Carolina 57.
Trinity (Conn.) 94, Coast Guard 61.
UCLA 67, Oregon St. 65.
Utah 69, Texas-El Paso 64.
Vanderbilt 81, LSU 75.
Virginia Tech 102, Tulane 85.
Wake Forest 95, Virginia 71.
Wesleyan 70, Amherst 67.
West. Kentucky 67, Tenn. Tech 57.
West Texas St. 68, Houston Baptist 65.
Wheaton 106, De Pauw 90.
Wichita St. 85, Loyola (Chic.) 76.
Wittenburg 83, Denison 60.
Wooster 86, Otterbein 83.

NHL Results

Friday's Games

Vancouver 5, Detroit 3 (Carrigan 2, Schmautz, Boudrias, Paiement; Ecclestone, Robitaille, Libett). Detroit goalie Jim Rutherford made 49 saves.

Buffalo 3, California 0 (Shack, Marshall, Smith).

Saturday's Games

St. Louis 2, New York 1 (Cameron, Unger; Ratelle).

Toronto 8, Los Angeles 1 (Henderson 2, Dorey, Monahan, Ellis, Armstrong, MacMillan, Trottier; Goring).

Montreal 5, California 2 (Lemaire, Tardif, Ferguson, Roberto, P. Mahovlich; Ferguson, Jarrett).

Pittsburgh 5, Chicago 4 (Apps 2, La Bre, Prentice, McCreary, Pappin 2, D. Hull, Mikita). Syl Apps Jr. scores twice within opening 40 seconds.

Philadelphia 2, Minnesota 2 (Dornhoefer, Clark; Harvey, Goldsworthy).

Observer

Making a Distinction

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON. — Everyone seems agreed now that the invasion of Laos is not an invasion, but an incursion. The newspapers call it an incursion. Radio and television call it an incursion. The official voices of the United States government call it an incursion.

Baker

That, you may say, is good. A case can be made that it is. No one, it would seem at first blush, wants the United States invading small helpless nations —even without ground troops. The decent thing to do with a small helpless nation that is in your way is not to invade it, but to incurse it.

This is the reasoning that finally prevailed at the White House, but not — surprising though it may seem— without a strong argument from Pentagon people who wanted an invasion.

Yes, believe it or not, the Pentagon originally wanted to have Laos invaded.

The debate divided the President's war councillors into two feathered camps, which became known as the hawks and the buzzards. The hawks said, "Let's invade Laos—without ground troops, of course."

The buzzards said, "We can't invade a miserable weak impoverished little country like Laos — even without ground troops. If we are to keep world opinion on the side of the fight for justice and freedom for all—even without ground troops—we will have to be content with incursing Laos."

With the lines thus drawn, hawks and buzzards instantly flew at each other's throats.

"Get together on this one and give me a recommendation," said the President. And he flew back to his office.

With these instructions, naturally the hawks and the buzzards spent three days in violent argument. When they were all so tired and spent that they could have moulted, a grizzled old hawk with a hard nose and a tough mind and the courage to spend generously of other persons' blood spoke up.

"Just what happens when you incurse a miserable weak half-bit run-down banana-republic excuse for a country—without ground troops, that is?" he asked the buzzards.

A lyrical buzzard, who had postgraduate degrees in death, saw the opportunity to carry the day. In an incursion, he pointed out, all the centralized power made possible by the triumph of the Union Army for industrial America in the 19th century was brought to bear upon the down-at-the-heel, out-at-the-elbow, rinkty-dink, half-calfed little country that had to be incursed.

The most fearsome tax-collecting machinery in the history of mankind would reap billions of dollars from the homeland, would convert this green paper mountain into incredibly well-oiled death engines, prosperous suburbs, expense-account restaurants, deductible spas.

"It's not bad," murmured the hard-nosed hawk.

Six miles high in the sky, the lyrical buzzard continued, clean-shaven technicians with impeccable fingernails and deodorized body creases would be borne on singing engines of astounding magnificence over the country to be incursed. Their machines, the proud produce of Seattle and Long Island and Wichita, would execute marvels of minute technological acrobatics in delivering bombs to the earth below. Pigs would fly into smithereens.

"No ground troops," said the tough-minded general.

Without ground troops, the musical buzzard continued, American ingenuity would fill the skies over the incursed land with big clattering death birds.

"I like it," said the hawk.

Airplanes more dazzlingly complicated than any man has ever conceived, droned the buzzard, would skim over the miserable rundown ditches, pulverizing the banyan trees, making the snakes shudder with terror. Poisons that could have been created only by a science second to none in its dedication to honor would be poured over the forests to destroy the trees, over the fields to destroy the food...

By this time the hawks were clapping their wings enthusiastically, and the other buzzards were licking their lips. "And all without ground troops," said the buzzard with the gift of salesmanship.

And that is how it was decided that there would be an incursion instead of an invasion of Laos.

AP.

LUNCH IN ANKARA—Three members of the traveling hippies commune, headed by the No. 2 Man, Dolphin (center), around an improvised grill outside a U.S. base.

Chasing Rainbows Is Their Way of Life

ANKARA (AP). — The Hog Farmers swept through here on their way to the rainbow, having entertained the troops as much as a Bob Hope show.

This traveling theater of the absurd has a cast of 40, rolls along in two buses, sleeps in psychedelic teepees and expresses itself to the world through a spokesman who says his name is "Tongue Dancer."

The Hog Farmers, said Mr. Tongue Dancer, are a hippies commune of 500 based on a farm at Llamos, New Mexico. Groups of them travel around in buses.

The group which came through Ankara started last year in San Francisco backed by Warner Bros. films. Warner Bros. followed and filmed them to New York and then London. There, they took their return fares, pooled them and bought a bus, the "Sterling Hog."

Between London and Ankara, the wandering commune added 20 nomads to their ranks and a second bus, "Henryk's All Night Rainbow Repair Shop."

Their next objective is Mount Ararat in east Turkey, legendary resting place of Noah's Ark. "Our symbol is the rainbow. It'll be really groovy to wake up at dawn where the first rainbow was," said Tongue Dancer.

In Ankara the bizarre entourage camped outside the gate of an American military installation. The brightly painted buses and colorful clothes of the Farmers provided a sharp contrast to the drab military life on the other side of the fence.

The GIs were treated to such sights as Wavey Gravey of Woodstock, fortyish in flowing robes and with his teeth painted the colors of the rainbow. Another attraction was Nicky from New Zealand, 8, with one eye painted green. In the commune's division of work responsibilities he is the Comic Book Commissioner.

"Take me to your leader" brings a visitor to Dolphin, a Cuban with a ponytail hairdo.

"He is our No. 2 man," said Dancer. "We don't have a number one."

The senior Farmer is Henryk Grabman, 75, a native of Poland who fled Hitler's armies in 1939. Henryk is a "dancer of the heart," in a Russian fur hat and long black coat. "To make people happy by watching me dance is to make them understand what freedom is," he said.

He joined the Hog Farmers because "I wanted to find a rainbow. I have never seen people who live as honestly and intensely what they feel. We are on a path to freedom."

The Farmers travel on a shoestring. Dancer says they do odd jobs, accept contributions of food and clothes, do a little begging and pick through garbage cans when necessary.

After Mount Ararat they will head for Pakistan, to try to help the victims of last year's killer cyclone.

They are saving a little money to buy food for the cyclone victims and perhaps buy land for an Earth People Park—a piece of parkland set up so it can never be resold and will be open to all comers.

"We are trying to change things, to break down the borders between nations and the barriers between people that keep the world from being one big family," said Dancer. "But not with guns, that's not our way."

PEOPLE: *Swinging Spiro Strikes Again*

They unleashed Spiro Agnew on the golf course again Saturday and the swinging Vice-President proved that his last public outing was no fluke. Two years ago, Agnew, playing in a pro-am event, zonked partner Doug Sanders on the head. Saturday, playing in the Bob Hope Desert Classic with host Hope, masochist Sanders and baseball immortal Willie Mays, Agnew took precautions, waving back the crowd which had gathered at the first tee of the Bermuda Dunes club in Palm Springs, Calif. Nobody believed him—or perhaps they didn't want to miss anything. In any case, the crowd stayed put. Agnew didn't miss anything either, as it turned out, dubbing a wild first drive into the crowd and nicking G. L. Decker, 86, on the forearm, whence the ball ricocheted to the arm of his wife. Agnew strolled over, salved Mrs. Decker's wound with a kiss, then claimed a Mulligan, à la Al Shepard. His second try, a wicked slice, travelled 40 yards and came to rest against the ankle of Jacqueline Woods, 35, who was taken to a nearby hospital for examination, then released with a bad bruise. The wary crowd fell back on the second tee, it was further reported, but this time the Veep boomed his tee shot straight down the middle of the fairway, a drive measuring 70 yards as the hawk flies.

UPI.

The beleagnered Veep holds his head in anguish as the body count mounts to three.

* * *

Sued for divorce over the weekend by fourth wife Rachel Roberts, 43, was British film star Rex Harrison. Miss Roberts, who alleged "irreconcilable differences" with her husband of nearly four years, told reporters after filing suit in Santa Monica, Calif., that an agreement on division of property had been reached with Harrison, now in Italy. "I'm satisfied with the settlement," she said. "The only thing I'm upset about is that I don't get custody of our basset hound Homer." Harrison, previously married to Marjorie Thomas (mother of his son, singer Noel Harrison), Lilli Palmer and the late Kay Kendall, has been linked in recent months with Elizabeth Harris, 34, ex-wife of Irish actor Richard Harris, and will marry her, according to Hollywood scuttlebutt, when the divorce becomes final in six months.

* * *

Villagers of North Elham, England, said yesterday that they have been under a curse since archaeologists dug up 200 Saxon skeletons some ten months ago, setting off a chain of accidents in which five residents have been struck and killed by automobiles. "I'm absolutely convinced that because the skeletons have been disturbed there is a curse on the village," said Mrs. Winifred Self, 53. "Some say that for every skeleton dug up a villager will be taken," agreed Reginald Parker. Chief archaeologist Peter Martins, however, maintains that the best way to exorcise the "curse" is adoption of a better traffic system for North Elham's narrow winding roads.

* * *

ACQUIRED: The movie rights to "Bashful Billionaire," Albert B. Gerber's biography of Howard Hughes, by Cinema 71 Inc., which expects to begin filming this year. TURNED DOWN: An offer by businessmen of Upminster, England, to join the local Chamber of Commerce, by hobo Peter Blundell, who lists his address as "The woods, behind Council Sandbin 247, Upminster." Blundell, whose sale of water-color paintings impressed the town fathers, said: "Let's face it, I'm only a tramp and it wouldn't do." SOUSED: The 285 miners of Bedlinog, Wales's Trelewis coal mine, who won a bet with Britain's Coal Board that they could mine eight tons of coal a shift. The payoff Saturday night: 2,000 pints of beer.

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